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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901. VOL. LXVI: NO. 8.

A TRUE PHILOSOPHER.

Jes' a little weary maybe,
Trudgin' down the road;
Now an' then I git to thinkin'
Mine's a heavy load.
Sometimes sorrow seems to hit me
Hard; an' then ag'in
I don't seem to have much trouble;
Not wuth mentionin'.

When I see them men with money
Strivin' day by day,
With the thousands waitin' on 'em
Fur their reg'lar pay,
thousands that'll maybe hunger
Ef their plans don't win,
I don't seem to have much trouble;
Not wuth mentionin'.

'Course, I have my little grievance,
But I'm glad to see
That its operation's chiefly
Limited to me.
Fur a man as small as I am
To complain's a sin,
Re'ly, I ain't got much trouble;
Not wuth mentionin'.
—Washington Star.

SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

From the window of the chapel softly
sounds an organ's note,
Through the wintry Sabbath gloaming
drifting shreds of music float,
And the quiet and the firelight and the
sweetly solemn tunes
Bear me dreaming back to boyhood and
its Sunday afternoons.

When we gathered in the parlor, in the
parlor stiff and grand,
Where the haircloth chairs and sofas
stood arrayed, a gloomy band,
Where each queer oil portrait watched us
with a countenance of wood,
And the shells upon the whatnot in a
dustless splendor stood.

Then the quaint old parlor organ, with
the quaver in its tongue,
Seemed to tremble in its fervor as the sacred songs were sung,
As we sang the homely anthems, sang
the glad revival hymns
Of the glory of the story and the light no
sorrow dims.

While the dusk grew ever deeper and the
evening settled down,
And the lamp-lit windows twinkled in the
drowsy little town,
Old and young we sang the chorus and
the echoes told it o'er
In the dear familiar voices, hushed or
scattered evermore.

From the windows of the chapel faint and
low the music dies,
And the picture in the firelight fades before my tear-dimmed eyes,
But my wistful fancy, listening, hears
the night wind hum the tunes
That we sang there in the parlor on
those Sunday afternoons.
—Joe Lincoln, in the Saturday Evening Post.

CHARGE OF THE HATCHET BRIGADE

(With apologies to Lord Tennyson).

Through the state, through the state,
Through the state onward,
Into the camps of vice
Swooped the rum-raiders.
"Forward, my hatchet brigade;
Charge on the run!" she said.
Into the Kansas joints
Swooped the rum-raiders.

"Forward, my hatchet brigade!"
Was there a one dismayed?
Not though the women knew;
Not the crusaders,
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to stamp out rye.
Into the camps of vice
Swooped the rum-raiders.

Canning to right of them,
Canning to left of them,
Canning in front of them,
Like burning craters.
Stormed at by "busted bum,"
Stabbed at by the porter's broom,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the drinking room
Swooped the rum-raiders.

Flashed all their hatchets bare,
Flashed all at once in the air,
Smashing the mirrors there,
Charging the "barkeep," while
All the world wondered.
Plunged through dense stogy smoke,
Right 'cross the bar they broke
Bottles by 'hundred.
Then they went out, when the
Joint had been plundered.

Canning to right of them,
Canning to left of them,
Canning behind them,
Dread decimators!
Half-shot the canners fled,
And with triumphant tread
Over the noses red,
Marched through the jaws of Death;
While greatest terror spread
Swooped the rum-raiders.

Where does such valor rest
In the frail woman's breast
This side of Niger's?
Even our Teddy would
Think the task pretty good,
Killing blind tigers.
—St. Louis Chronicle.

YOUNG CARLISLE WAS COURAGEOUS

When Dr. James H. Carlisle, the venerable president of Wofford college of South Carolina and counselor of the great Chautauqua system, was a lad of

"BECAUSE IT'S A LIE, SIR!"

10 years he was attending a typical country school of the old South under the management of a typical teacher of the time, a stern and scholarly old gentleman. One day little James found considerable difficulty in some of his work and his teacher, becoming impatient, took the boy's slate, and, writing upon it the words, "I am a fool," gave it to the little fellow, saying: "Here, James, signed your name to that."

The learned pedagogue proceeded with the other lessons, but on coming back to his young charge after a time noticed that the name had not been written. Becoming angry he demanded in thundering tones:

"James Carlisle, why did you not sign your name to that, sir?"

And little James Carlisle slipped from his place on the high, rough old bench, and, looking his teacher squarely in the eye, replied:

"Because it is a lie, sir!"

TELEPHONES FOR STREET CARS

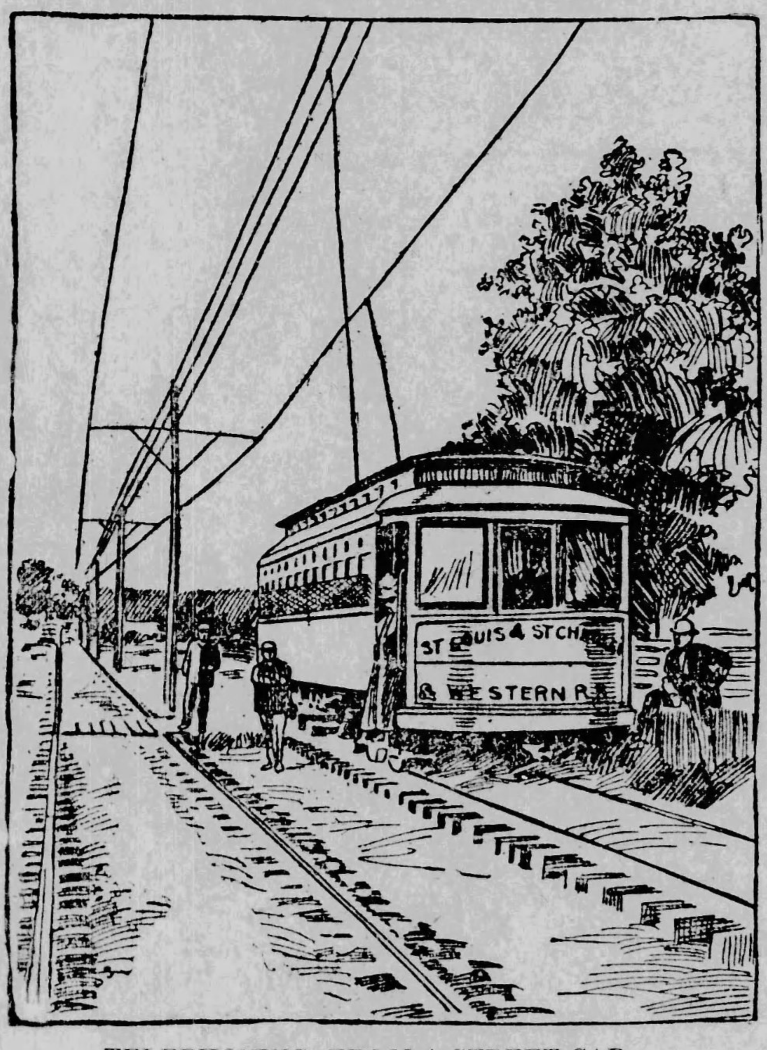
How a St. Louis Trolley Line Keeps in Communication With the Office.

The illustrations show an ingenious device for giving trolley cars on the road telephonic communication with the power offices or stations. There are no "stations" or connection boxes along the route, or other added complications, so that the line is extremely easy to construct.

The telephone is of the ordinary pattern. It is placed out of the way and in a convenient position for use near the floor at one end, and, of course, is only used while the car is stationary.

The pole which connects the telephone to the line wires is disjointed for carrying in the car. It consists of an ordinary fishing pole, the telephone cord running along it, in much the same manner as would the fishline to the reel.

Two hooks are fastened to the extremity of this pole, the distance between

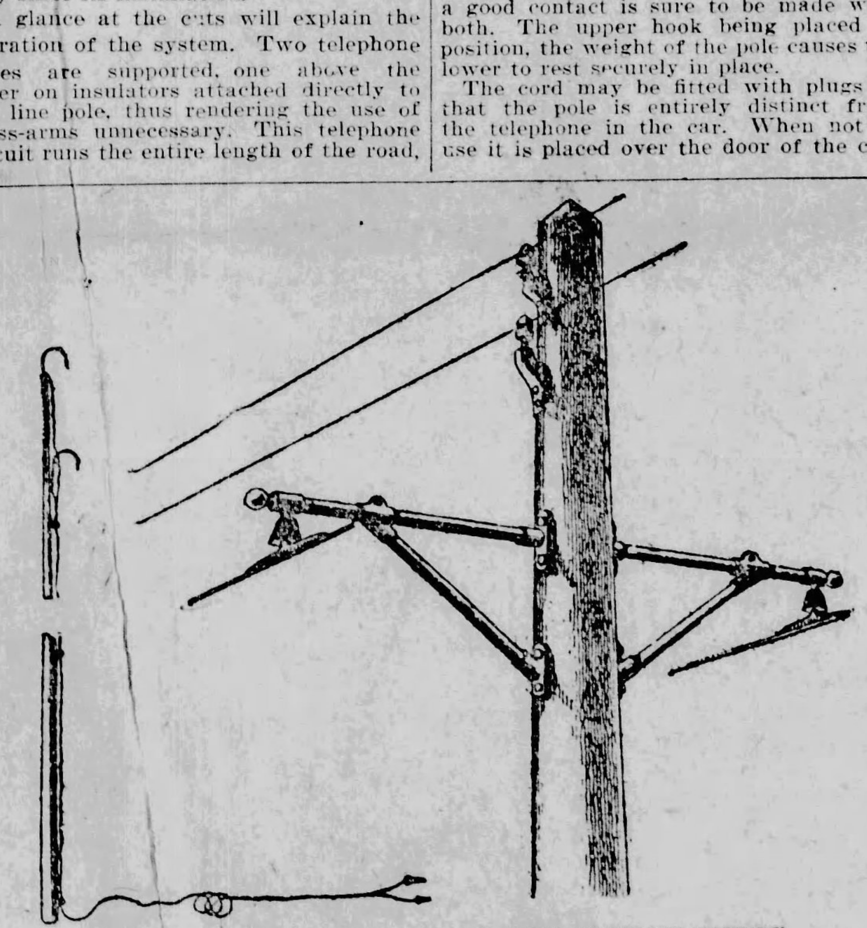


TELEPHONING FROM A STREET CAR.

station or office. It is in use on a St. Louis line, and has given perfect satisfaction, although fortunately, no emergency call, arising from washouts, breakdowns or other accidents, has been necessary since its installation.

A glance at the cuts will explain the operation of the system. Two telephone wires are supported, one above the other on insulators attached directly to the line pole, thus rendering the use of cross-arms unnecessary. This telephone circuit runs the entire length of the road, them being a little less than that between the telephone line wires at their points of support. The upper hook has a spiral spring connected to it, which allows of adjustment of the distance between it and the lower one, so that if there is an unequal sag of the two telephone wires a good contact is sure to be made with both. The upper hook being placed in position, the weight of the pole causes the lower to rest securely in place.

The cord may be fitted with plugs so that the pole is entirely distinct from the telephone in the car. When not in use it is placed over the door of the car.



FISHPOLE CONNECTION WITH TELEPHONE WIRES.

with permanent connections to the line wires only at the fixed telephones in the The Houseman system is not patented.—Street Railway Journal.

GERMAN ARMY'S NEW DEATH-DEALING RIFLE

German military men are beginning to realize that the ride adopted by the army for the use of smokeless powder had some drawbacks. The breech did not close perfectly, the repeating mechanism was not all it should be, the magazine action did not come up to requirements and there were several other defects such as might be expected in a hastily improvised arm. It was inevitable that another and better weapon should be provided for the German army and the new rifle has now been issued to a portion of the troops. There was, of course, some mystery attending its introduction—a mystery originating in the fear of other nations that they had not such an effective weapon. Some insisted that it was to be an automatic rifle, the like of which for rapid death-dealing had never been seen before. The rifle, however, is now quite well known and there is no particular mystery about it. It is an ingenious and splendid weapon, of the same caliber as its predecessor (7.9 millimeters), but that is the only point it has in common with it. The barrel is stronger and is built up by a succession of cylinders. The sighting is on a new principle, the sight being raised or lowered by a horizontal slide which moves along a graduated scale and is marked up to 2,000 yards. The magazine resembles those of all the rifles of the Mauser system. It holds five cartridges, which are arranged so that the depth of the magazine is re-

duced. The cartridge clip is loaded into the magazine from above; the pressure of the thumb sending it at once into the magazine and throwing out the used clip.

The bayonet has a dagger-shaped extremity and is saw-backed. It is fixed to the rifle without touching the barrel or the foresight, and it does not interfere with the aim. The new rifle weighs 4 kilos, 100 grammes without the bayonet, which weighs 430 grammes, and its extreme range is 4,000 meters. At 100 meters its bullet will pierce through eighty centimeters' thickness of dry pine and fifty centimeters at 1,800 yards. The velocity of the bullet at twenty-five meters from the muzzle is 620 meters a second.

Dining Tools for Tommy Atkins.

The largest contract for cutlery for the use of soldiers ever sent to Sheffield is being placed there by the British war office. The articles ordered include over 500,000 sets of common knives and forks and 215,000 tablespoons, besides many thousands of razors, pocket-knives, scissors and butcher's cutlery.

RUSSIA AT LAST GETS FOOTING IN THIBET

London Express.

Is the veil of mystery that has hung so long over the land of Thibet and its Lamas to be at last swept aside and Lhasa to be entered in the itinerary of the commercial traveler for Manchester textiles? It would certainly seem so from the recent statement of a correspondent.

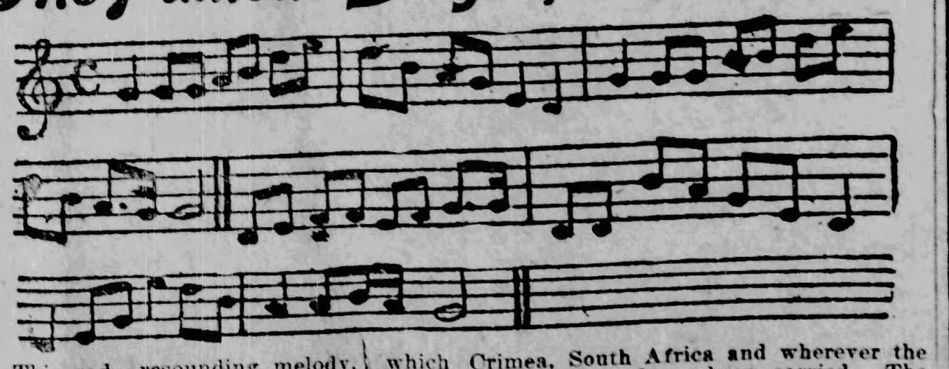
He says: "For the moment we frankly admit that Russia in her secret, stealthy way has stolen a march upon us and scored a point. The government of India, by its ostentatious neglect of all questions beyond the northern frontier of the peninsula, has contributed to Russia's success. When it allowed its agent at Kashgar, Mr. George Macartney, to be completely overshadowed by the Russian consul general, Mr. Petrovsky, it might have known that Russia would never rest satisfied until her influence was supreme throughout Chinese Turkestan, and from the time of General Prejevalsky she has never concealed her ambition to pierce the Thibetan mystery.

"Confident in the security supposed to be conferred by the Himalayas the government of India has remained indifferent to the schemes imputed to Russia; now that they have made a step in the direction of realization it may, perhaps, see reason to review the situation."

Eighteen months ago an accredited Russian mission entered Lhasa. This is not altogether so extraordinary as the result, for "so supreme and secluded a potentate as the Dalai Lama" has been induced to send a return mission, which was recently presented to the Czar at Lividia.

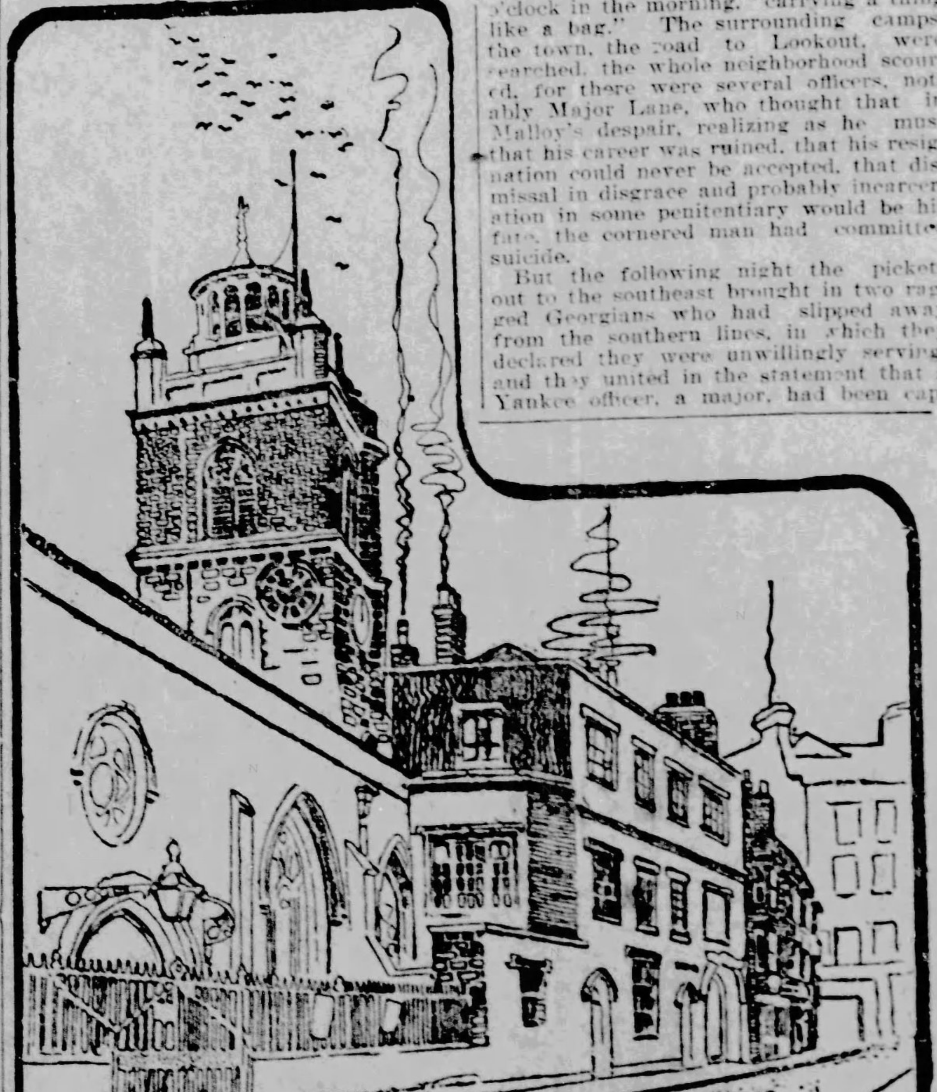
The writer, after summing up the dangers of allowing Russia to get a firm footing thus on our Indian frontier, concludes: "The success of Russia in establishing some sort of diplomatic relations with the Dalai Lama reveals all its perilous possibilities at a flash. We are not going to allow an Abyssinia to be created at the gates of Bengal, or the failure of Hunza to be obliterated in a triumph at Lhasa." And with this most thinking people will agree.

The Famous Dirge of the Black Watch



This sad resounding melody, which was played by the Highland pipes while escorting the body of Queen Victoria from Osborne House to the pier at Cowes, has been considered for more than a hundred years the most mournful Scotch dirge. The weird refrain has been heard in India, Burmah, Egypt, Crimea, South Africa and wherever the English arms have been carried. The pathos of the melody is considered the deepest expression of sorrow—the wail of the mourner for those who will never return. It is dear to the heart of the Highlander and Britisher alike, and was one of the queen's favorite airs

CRIPPLEGATE CHURCH TO BE TORN DOWN



Built in 1090 by Alfune, Proctor of St. Bartholomew; almost entirely rebuilt, 1392; survived the great fire of 1666, and was threatened in the fire of 1897. It is the burial place of Milton.—Illustrated London News.

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of the CIVIL WAR By General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER XXV.

The Fourth Corps was in a ferment; the Second division almost in a tempest, of which Harker's brigade was the vortex. There was a vacancy in the office of major, — Ohio. Officers from half a dozen Kentucky regiments were out with kindling eyes and chips on their shoulder straps. Gaffney—major at last of the Buckeyes—was going from camp to camp taking two fingers to Kentucky's one in every toddy, sparing neither his own stomach nor anybody's Monongaheia, which was worth a dollar a drink and couldn't be bought for money. Wing, "with the left leg gone and the right leg left," as Gaffney said, was the hero of the hour, but the case for Malloy had been left without even one leg to stand on. Colonel Pride of the Buckeyes, but recently returned from leave, with an abundant supply of ardent hopes, a moderate ditto of spirits and an expressed opinion of Senator Malloy that will not bear publication, invited the officers to his tent to drink "Long life to the lad that ought to be one of us and confusion to the cad that preserved it," while the Emmets invited themselves to a nearby ravine, where many were found in the morning along with an empty "kag" filched when much more than half full from the colonel's tent during the dead hours of the night. O, but that was a wondrous night in the Second division! Such was the close contact of men and brethren in these crowded camps that the story of the scene at Sheridan's tent was all over the corps within 24 hours, with additions and improvements that made it a mad success. One thing however, as told, was probably true—Malloy had gone to the devil or the enemy, and few men seemed to care which. Not only had Wing denounced him as a liar and declared that he had never written such a letter, but also as a scoundrel who would drug a man's coffee that he might swear him to death for sleeping on post. This, too, in the presence and hearing of Sheridan, of Colonel Pride of the Buckeyes, Enyart chief of the Kentuckies, and even the portly chief of Malloy's own regiment, the — Ohio. Wing declared that when Connolly was told in prison by Dr. Holt that Malloy had sworn before the Nashville court that he, Connolly, had crossed that bridge without orders of any kind, and that Norman Holt was asleep on post, the wrath of the wronged and suffering soldier was intense. He wept in his weakness as he declared that Norman's story was absolutely true—that Malloy did say, "Go; it would be a feather in the cap of the Emmets." It was then at last the poor fellow realized that his officer had made a victim of him in order to clear the way for his plot against Holt. It was then that he announced his remembering having seen the lieutenant recording that canteen after slipping something into it, that, at the time, honest Connolly supposed was only sugar. Sheridan and his officers, springing from their chairs, stood almost spellbound as Wing launched his furious denunciation at the luckless Malloy. Major Lane alone remained seated as though stunned, his face concealed for a time in his hands. Vainly had Malloy stormed, protested and countered. "I shall demand a court of inquiry at once, general," said he. "And as for this gentleman he shall answer to me personally for this infamous affront." Then he had begged permission to retire that he might instantly make his demand in writing, and not a hand was extended either to support or to withhold. That was their last look on the face of Burnett Malloy.

When early in the morning a staff officer rode to the camp of the —th Ohio with orders to place the major in close arrest there was no such functionary to be found. A light was burning in his tent when his one friend, the colonel, returned, stunned and silent from that dramatic arraignment, but he could not stomach having to speak with Malloy again. The only man of the regiment to see him that night was a lone sentry, pacing his post on the flank of camp back of the field officers' tents. The major had given the countersign and passed out about 3 o'clock in the morning, "carrying a thing like a bag." The surrounding camps, the town, the road to Lookout, were searched, the whole neighborhood scoured, for there were several officers, notably Major Lane, who thought that in Malloy's despair, realizing as he must that his career was ruined, that his resignation could never be accepted, that dismissal in disgrace and probably incarceration in some penitentiary would be his fate, the cornered man had committed suicide.

But the following night the pickets out to the southeast brought in two ragged Georgians who had slipped away from the southern lines, in which they declared they were unwillingly serving, and they united in the statement that a Yankee officer, a major, had been captured by their outposts about 4 in the morning. Everybody saw at once what that meant—Malloy had deserted to the enemy.

It was a week of episodes and excitements on both sides. Bragg's headquarters at the time were on the summit of Mission Ridge, straight to the east from Sheridan's line, and overlooking the valley and the Union camps. What happened there could not be known to Sheridan's division at the time, but can readily be told here. The picket lines of the opposing forces in front of Chattanooga were but a few yards apart and stretched from the Tennessee at the mouth of Chitico creek, a mile east of the town, down through the open country midway between the Union intrenchments and a heavily wooded mound called Orchard Knob, until they faced each other along the banks of the Chattanooga creek at the south, and so on to the point where, at the northern base of Lookout mountain the creek empties into the Tennessee. Now, it was no easy matter for any man to slip out across that line except on a dark night, but, once across, it was a very easy thing to attract the attention of the enemy's sentries and be "taken prisoner." This, it eventually turned out, was Malloy's method of procedure. Just where he managed to cross the Union line, and how, whether by bribery or adroitness, could not be ascertained. But the Georgia pickets claimed the credit of gobbling a Yankee major who, when brought to Bragg's headquarters in broad daylight, declared that he had wandered between the lines while making the rounds, had lost his way, and found himself right under the muzzles of the old Enfields. The sharp, stern order, "Come in here, Yank," brought him to his senses all too late. He obeyed, because there was nothing else to do. The story sounded plausible for the time being. Major Malloy gave his name, rank and regiment without hesitation, begged that his comrades might be informed by flag of truce that he was safe, uninjured, and that he urged them to exert every influence to effect his exchange at once. He courteously asked to be excused from giving any information. Indeed, he really had none, especially about Sheridan's movements or the coming of reinforcements. In point of fact, Major Malloy made a very pleasant impression until, as luck would have it, a cynic appeared in the person of Major Henry Holt, of the commanding general's staff. Up to the moment of that officer's entry the prisoner's manner had been calm and self possessed; then it became instantly nervous and embarrassed. Up to that moment, too, the manner of the Confederate officers had been courteous, though somewhat cold and formal, but the expression in Holt's face as he stood sternly gazing at the newcomer was too significant.

"You gentlemen seem to have met before," said the general, looking quickly from one to the other.

"Yes," was Holt's instant answer, "and there's only one way, general, in which I desire to meet that—gentleman again."

Explanations, of course, followed, and that evening Malloy was on his way to prison, minus boots and reputation. Henry Holt, in a few words, had punctured the latter, to the end that no officer was at hand to save him when a rude trooper relieved the prisoner of the former. Such transactions, under the cloak of "fair exchange," were already a military necessity in an army where sole leather was at a premium.

One caution went with the guards of the self-sacrificed major on his southward way. It was considered wise to keep him for the present aloof from certain other prisoners from Ohio and Kentucky—Connolly having by this time spread abroad the story of the major's crime. It was well, too, that there was little likelihood of his coming in connection with Dr. Holt or Norman. It was odd that, though Norman declined to accept parole, and was now quite strong again, he had not been sent to join the luckless array of union officers captured at Chickamauga or previous engagements, and now numerous in the several soldier prisons in Dixie. The fractured bone had knit, the wound was healing, and, enjoying the best of care and attention, he was restricted to the limits of the hospital square in Rome. With his own father ever at hand to counsel and supervise, the recovery had been rapid. The doctor had hired a buggy, picked up a horse too old for military service, and with these was able to give his boy occasional drives, both being "on honor," of course, at such times to take no undue advantage of the privilege. Early in September, when McCook's corps reached Alpine, only a miles away, the post commander took alarm, and proposed moving his prisoners southward, but McCook speedily marched on toward the Chickamauga valley. The great battle followed. The invading army was securely penned up at Chattanooga, and vigilance at Rome and Dalton was relaxed. Henry sent his body servant, one of the Belleview boys, who had been devoted to the brothers from their babyhood, to wait on his father, and do what he could—do everything he could, in fact—for Marse Norman. And this was the situation so far as the Holts were concerned at the time of Malloy's voluntary move into hostile territory.

"Norman and he must not meet," said Major Holt to his friend, the chief of staff, as the disgraced officer was led away. "What if Malloy and Norman Holt should meet, was the suggestion that occurred to Enyart, who lost no time in writing to Kate Ray of Malloy's collapse. "What if Malloy and Norman do meet?" said Gaffney and the surviving Emmets, filled with Hibernian concern at thought of missing the sight of the resultant fracas. "What if Theodore and Malloy again meet?" thought Major Lane, vaguely dreading it as something sure to involve his featherbrained son in further trouble.

The meeting Lane so feared came off that very night at Dalton, where Theodore had been sent with the dispensary of the confederate hospital. And that temptation should be set in Theodore's way, and he fall into the toils might readily be foretold. The father's forebodings were destined to be realized, but that was all, for on the fifth morning after the escape of Major Malloy from Sheridan's lines, the division woke up electrified by the news that honors were easy—that a confederate officer of equal rank had been captured by the pickets in front of the right and taken to Sheridan's tent at reveille. Barely was the story started when another followed—that the captured soldier was none other than Major Henry Holt. Bob Enyart was just turning out the acting adjutant came hastening in with the news. Bob changed color and said he reckoned there must be a mistake. Henry Holt wasn't a man "to be foolin' round outside the picket line when there was no occasion for such—foolishness;" but the adjutant was insistent; Captain Preston, officer of the day, saw him as he was escorted to division headquarters, and if it wasn't Henry Holt, then he didn't know a Holt from a handsaw. Enyart was troubled. There was another letter to Kate Ray, finished the night before, all ready to go at once by cavalry post over the Cumberland, and the orderly could call for it at 7. There was time, just time for a postscript, provided the story were true. He knew full well how important a piece of information that might be. He knew that all through the gallant regiment which he now had the honor to command, it was believed that Kate Ray, if not actually engaged to Harry Holt, would be the instant she could say the word. Bob was a gentleman and a soldier, and Kate Ray was "all the world" in his eyes. All might be fair in love and war, but only when it was fair and chivalric. Such was his Kentucky code. "Tell the mail orderly not to go till I come back," said he to his servant, as he hurriedly dressed, then hastened to division headquarters.

Yes, there at the tent of the adjutant general stood a squad of muddy men in blue, with the unmistakable up-all-night look of the picket guard in the face of the foe. The general had been called and was dressing, said the field officer of the day, who came hurriedly forth and looked about impatiently. A tall, blonde-mustached, blue-eyed aide-de-camp, yawning sleepily, squeezed between the front flaps of his rain-stiffened tent, and said, "Where is he?" Whereat the officer of the day jerked his thumb over his shoulder at the office tent, and thither strode the captain. "Who is it?" demanded Colonel Bob, as the staff officer drew nigh. "Major Holt, Bragg's staff, by Jupiter," said the interrogated officer, never stopping. Bob's honest heart began to ache and to ask whether Kelly's Island, Sandusky or Columbus would be Major Henry's probable destination. Of course he would have to go via Louisville, and of course if she knew she'd be there to console as he passed through. There was still time to write that postscript. Perhaps, after all, he ought to see for himself. It would only be civil and courteous to inquire what he could do for the captive.

Besides, he was Norman's brother. And so, not too blithly, Bob waded on—it was woefully muddy—to where the tent flaps stood invitingly open, just as the little general came shoving out of his domicile, buttoning the last of the eighteen glistening semi-globes that adorned the front of his double-breasted frock. The aide's voice was heard saying, "Why, hullo!" which didn't seem exactly appropriate. A tall, slender, soldier in confederate gray, his sleeve heavily braided with gold, stood revealed, his back turned to Enyart, his face to the aide. The Kentucky colonel saluted the division commander, who cheerily sung out "Morning, Enyart," as was his wont, and pushed impetuously in at the entrance, then stopped short, gazed, explained, "Well, by Jove! I supposed there was some mistake when they told me. Too much luck, you know, to catch the same fellow twice, but I'd have known you if we hadn't met before—so like your brother." Whereupon the aide could contain himself no longer, but chuckled aloud in his glee. The prisoner himself beamed joyfully. The general stared, whacked the gray tunic in the broad of the back, then took the wearer delightfully by the hand. "Holt—God bless my soul! How did you do it?" he cried, and Enyart springing forward, his eyes dilating with amazement, came face to face with Norman.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Little time was there to tell to the rejoicing brigade the story of that episode. Literally had Hannibal, son of Harkless, obeyed his master's instructions as to the younger brother among the prisoners at Rome. An old southern inn had been used as a hospital for such Union officers as were sorely wounded or too ill to be sent farther south. Henry made occasional visits from the front and Hannibal went unmolested to and fro. Great news reached them. Grant was at Chattanooga. Sherman was coming with four strong divisions, marching up the Tennessee, and Hooker and Howard had joined with their corps from the Army of the Potomac, and everybody knew there would be music before the end of the month. Then came tidings that all prisoners should be started southward within the week. Dr. Holt was away at the moment. A remarkable thing had occurred. A political speaker of the balloon type having announced from the Ohio stump that he was ashamed to live in the United States, ashamed to dwell under the wing of a government that would attempt to coerce the seceding states, had been actually taken at his word by a bewhiskered general, who would stand no nonsense, and to the amaze and discomfiture of State Senator Malloy, his political file leader, was politely sent over the line to the south. With General Burnside's compliments, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was transferred to Dixie, where they had no earthly use for him. One man, however, had need to see him—Dr. Holt, who had questions to ask concerning Mr. Malloy and meant to have an answer. The doctor was gone when the rumor came as to the prospective move of the prisoners. It was perhaps an only chance and Norman took it. Henry's luggage, in part was stored at Dalton. Hannibal had little trouble and no compunctions in abstracting therefrom a worn suit of uniform. Southern officers came and went about the halls and corridors at all hours, and one evening a tall, distinguished major of staff strolled forth soon after the second relief had been posted on the square, was passed with the customary honors, and, mounting a horse in the adjoining block, was away to Alpine, bound for the Chattanooga valley.

At 4 in the morning confederate pickets were passing him toward the front "riding with dispatches," as he said. At dawn he tarried near the head of McLemore's Cove, where at nightfall another negro found him, as prearranged, bringing a fresh horse and provisions. By that time all Rome knew of the escape, but no one could explain it. The second night, guided by the negro through many a bypath, he at last, toward daybreak, and on foot now, slipped between the sentinels along lower Chattanooga creek. He was safe within the Yankee lines, and shaking hands with Buckeyes and Kentuckians by the score when the news was broken to Henry in his roost on Mission Ridge.

That was one valuable addition to the old brigade before the coming battle, and the resources of brother officers were taxed to fit him out with "regimentals." The Emmets beautiful sword, sash and belt, the natty uniforms he wore when shot and captured, were spoils of war that disappeared before even his father reached him on the McMinnville plateau. There was another accession, neither valuable nor requiring uniform, but one that created almost as lively an excitement as did the coming of Norman Holt—one that was "taken up" on the morning report of the Emmets from November 20, ten days after the flight of Malloy—private Theodore Lane from "deserted" to "present in confinement."

And when the Emmets heard the poor lad's story the rage against Malloy redoubled. "There is joy over the sinner that repenteth," but there was genuine grief among many of the rough fellows of Co. C at sight of the new prisoner's sufferings. Assured by Malloy at Dalton that the charge of desertion against him had virtually been removed and that amnesty was declared for deserters who returned and reported for duty; then, entrusted with urgent messages as well as a written scrawl to Malloy, sr., Theodore had been hoodwinked into an attempt to escape from the Confederate lines, had been discovered, fired upon as he fled, and though he reached the union picket, it was only to fall in terror and exhaustion; an Enfield bullet had pierced him through and through. The surgeons said he might linger a few weeks, but he had neither the stamina nor the constitution to survive. Borne painfully to hospital at Chattanooga, he would have suffered even more but for the assiduous care of Norman Holt. It was at the outside that at last here met again the young Kentucky soldier and the father of the broken, contrite boy, and as Lane looked into Norman's face with eyes that filled and lips that twitched uncontrollably, he wondered if the young man knew what was uppermost in his thoughts—that this blow seemed almost like retribution. Yet the two pressed hands, gravely, sadly. There was no reproach by word or look. Then Norman had to go. "To arms" was sounding at the front. Sherman was in hiding beyond the northward screen of hills. The pontoons were at the river above and below—the tug of war was coming.

Will it ever be forgotten?—that soft November morning, when the mists hung low on the slopes of the mountains, veiling the valleys north and south, wreathing the placid flood of the Tennessee, rolling in fleecy billows along the rugged scarp of old Lookout, as the guns flashed and thundered on the mighty hilltops, crowning the crests with smoke clouds, white as the clouds beneath, while from the level plains below, midway between the flanking hosts in gray, the men of the Army of the Cumberland woke the echoing crags with mad cheers of delight as, bursting through the shrouding vapor, peering above the veil, glinting, sparkling in the morning sunshine, the bayonets of Hooker gleamed along the heights, and from the very point and pinnacle of the grand old mountain, seen by friend and foe alike through wide miles of glorious landscape, the stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze, telling the glad news to a waiting host, to a well-nigh distracted nation, that the siege of Chattanoogo was raised; that the lofty stronghold of a valiant and vigorous foe was won; that at last the rebel left was turned. And now, with Sherman and their old allies of the Army of the Tennessee bearing down upon the enemy's right, hewing mightily at the northward defenses of Mission Ridge, the men whom Buell trained and "Rosey" maneuvered and Thomas gloriously fought in battle, chafed and clamored for their share in the headlong fight. In beautiful array they had been marched out upon the plain, so accurate the alignment, so machine-like the maneuvers that Bragg and his men gazed long and admiringly, believing it all to be some formation for a grand review. But every cartridge box and pocket was crammed. The lean haversacks of the weeks gone by had been fattened with jealously hoarded rations. Every available man was at his post and in every heart was the soldier longing to wipe out once and for all the woes of the past—the bitter memories of the left at Perryville, of the right at Stone River and Chickamauga. These who were sweeping the foe from the range to the west were of the Army of the Potomac, with the glory of Gettysburg agleam on their banners. Those who were storming southward at the range to the east were of the Army of the Tennessee—victors of Donelson and Vicksburg, and here on the plain, facing full front on Bragg's challenging center, gazing aloft on a line of heights bristling with guns in battery, seamed with intrenchments, crowned from north to south with the blue-barred, blood-red battle flags of the south—here were men of the same brain and brawn and lineage, begging only for opportunity to show their mettle, and yet being unaccountably held in leash. A black rumor was going the rounds that Grant had written to Sherman, or said to somebody, that "these men of Thomas were so demoralized by Chickamauga that they couldn't be got out of their trenches" to fight. Yet here they were well out of the trenches. There was the foe flaunting his flags in their very faces. What mattered it that the heights were heavily held and fortified?—that 50 guns were trained upon them?—that 30,000 veterans with steady nerve and vengeful eyes lined those ugly red parapets from right to left? The men of the Cumberland cursed the very skirmish line that covered their front, and clamored for the word to go ahead and finish what they had so well begun. Ever since Monday afternoon, when they held their bogus review, and in sudden dash had driven the foe from Orchard Knob and his foremost line of rifle pits, had they of the center, Thomas' own men, been compelled to hang fire, as it were, to watch each successive and triumphant sweep of Hooker from the right and rear; to listen to Sherman volleying far out to their left front, and to digest the raising wrath the bitter things said of them by fellows who had never seen them fight, being occupied with easier propositions elsewhere in the field. All day of the 24th—Tuesday—while Sherman hammered unavailingly at Funeral Hill, these men, so little understood by the strangers in high command, watched, waited and marveled. Obedient to the restraining orders, they had halted at the captured works, even though the enemy was in full flight for the refuge of his second line at the foot of the ridge, and even as they madly cheered the advance of Hooker, when, sharp and clear, Wednesday morning came, all along their eager, murmuring front, the word was going from man to man, "No stop next time, boys!" And the grim, silent soldier, waiting there on Orchard Knob, in stolid patience for the onward sweep of their own old favorite, Sherman—a sweep that seemed unaccountably delayed—turned at last to that equally silent subordinate, the man who so loyally served his country and the successive officers appointed over him, no matter how they might differ in mold or manner, and gave the long withheld consent for the men of the Cumberland to go in.

To be continued.

America's Fur Product.

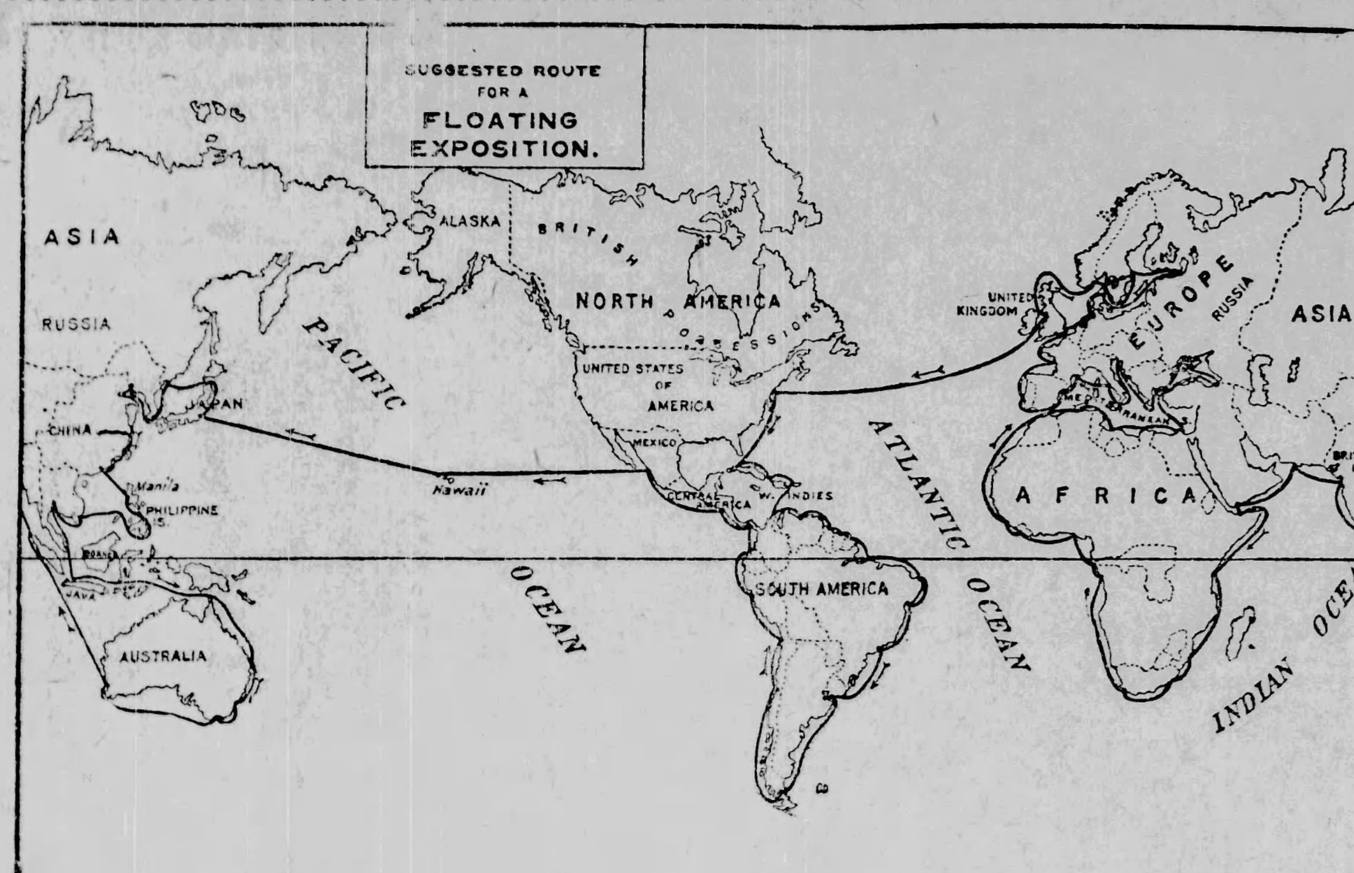
Seventy-five per cent of all the furs worn in the world are of American product. The only ones of importance which are found in Europe are Russian sable, ermine, silver fox and mink. Persian lamb comes, as its name indicates, from the orient, as do also the astrakans. No furs are obtained in England, France or Switzerland. A few baum martens and coneys (the latter the old English name for rabbits) are obtained in Germany. Seal, Hudson bay sable, otter, mink, beaver, fisher, lynx, every kind of fox and bear and wolverine are all at their best in America.

Clever Soapmaker.

Friend—Why do you dump all the dirt into your soap kettles?

Soap Manufacturer—If folks don't find the water dirty after washin' they think the soap is no good.—New York Weekly.

Schemes to Promote Our Export Trade.



The Blade reproduces the above map from the National Geographic Magazine for February. It shows the suggested route for a "floating exposition" of American manufactured products. This excellent idea emanated from the fertile brain of Hon. O. P. Austin, who has been at the head of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington since early in 1898.

Every manufacturer knows the value of expositions in making the public acquainted with his product, whatever it may be. No wholesale merchant or manufacturer can get along without traveling salesmen, who bring their goods to the notice of retail dealers. Mr. Austin's excellent idea is to combine these methods by having a fleet of half a dozen vessels, each laden with one class of goods, which shall be sent on a two years' cruise around the world, stopping at all the leading seaports. One couldload with foodstuffs, another with textiles, another with agricultural implements and vehicles, another with household furniture and requirements, and another with "Yankee notions."

The immense increase in our exports of manufactured articles within the past four years has shown that the field is enormous for this trade, and that we have but to reach out with energy to possess it. Mr. Austin's idea was the outcome of the vast number of inquiries which come daily to the Bureau of Statistics for information concerning foreign markets.

The countries of Asia, Africa, Oceanica, and those of America south of us, import over two billion dollars' worth of goods every year. The bulk of these imports are of the very class of goods we want to sell. Yet last year, the best in our trade history, we sold to them only 10 per cent of their imports. Most of the cities through which these goods are imported lie on the seacoast, and an American fleet loaded with samples, can reach easily the firms and men who do the importing.

Of course, each manufacturer who sent an exhibit would put it in charge of a competent representative. His duties would be not only to explain the goods and take orders, but to find the needs of the people of each locality or country in his particular line, and to learn the local trade requirements. It is well known that one of the chief obstacles to the introduction of American goods in these countries is the lack of knowledge on the part of our exporters of such things as the methods of packing, styles and patterns which are popular, the time of credit needed, etc. Each representative would ascertain these facts as to his own line of goods.

Mr. Austin's plan is for the government to allow the use of enough of the army transports, for which it will not have much use after the volunteer army is brought home from the Philippines. He believes that Congress would be as willing to appropriate money to a floating exposition as it was to appropriate over $10,000,000 within the past 25 years to the World's Fair and other expositions. And the manufacturers and merchants would furnish the exhibits, with the men to accompany them.

The idea is a most excellent one, and it is hoped it may be speedily carried out.

Recent Literature.

The following new issues have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York:

The Sacred Fount, by Henry James, is the latest production of this novelist, much in his usual vein and method.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth Ave., New York:

A Hero in Homespun, by William E. Barton, is a historical tale of the loyal Tennessee mountaineers during the civil war. It is well worth reading.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

Nell Gwynne, by Hall Downing, is a novel whose heroine is the pretty orange-girl of Drury Lane Theatre, who became the favorite of King Charles II.

Complete Handbook of Havana and Cuba, by Albert J. Norton, is an excellent handbook, telling all the traveler needs to know about our neighboring island.

From the MacMillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York:

William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist and Man, by Hamilton W. Mabie, is not only a story of Shakespeare's life and works, but a history of the development of the drama. It is a most valuable volume.

NEW YORK'S NEW HOME OF JUSTICE

Located in the midst of New York's busiest section, the new house for the appellate division of the New York state supreme court is an edifice whose beauty is admired by all observers. The main front is in a comparatively narrow street, but one end faces the ever-busy Madison square. As an example of free classic architecture this building ranks among the first in America. Large statues flank the entrance, one representing force and wisdom and the other the triumph of

APPELLATE COURT BUILDING.

law over anarchy. A group over the main pediment represents justice and another surmounting the central portion of the Madison avenue side is peace. The interior of the court house is as satisfying to the lovers of beauty as the outside. The main entrance hall is laid with mosaic and is wainscoted with Siena marble to a height of eleven feet four inches, with pilasters of the same marble, with bronze and gold capitals, relieving frieze paintings of about four feet between the wainscot and ceiling, which is modeled in relief and gilded in two shades of gold.

The court room proper is treated with marble pilasters, with gold bronze capitals and wainscoting of the same Siena marble, ten feet nine inches in height, leaving frieze spaces of about four feet three inches between the wainscot and the cornice, except the wall services between the pilasters directly facing the bench of the justices, where a lower wainscot leaves space for three square panels. A stained glass dome and stained glass windows light the court room. The ceiling, which is divided into panels by heavy beams, is richly modelel and gilded, while the walls are decorated with the best work of well-known artists, all of which are in keeping with the nature of the building.

Nice for the Tortoise.

"Now, Mary," said a mistress to her newly imported maid, "in the kitchen there is a pet tortoise and I hope you will be very kind to it. Do you know a tortoise when you see one?"

"No, mum, shure and what loike is it?"

After having explained it to her the girl went and brought it forth.

"Is that it, mum?"

"Yes."

"Shure, that is what Oi was using to break the coals wid."—London Answers.

Castigation Well-Earned.

"What is Sammy wailing about?"

"Oh! He cut buttonholes all over the rubber plant with my buttonhole scissors while I was in town."—Puck.

Helen D——

The Abilene Reflector is convinced that her real name is Helen D. Nation.—Kansas City Journal.

GOVERNOR DOCKERY AND HIS HANDSHAKE

Governor Alexander M. Dockery, the new chief executive of Missouri, has acquired the science of handshaking. It is said that he shook hands not less than 4,000,000 times last year while he was

"IT WON'T WRONG ME," HE SAID.

making his campaign for the nomination and later for the election to the office of governor. Yet he never complained that his hand or wrist was tired.

The inaugural tried his capacity in this particular. "It won't worry me," he said previous to the event, "for I learned how to shake hands without tiring my hand or arm. There is more in knowing how than some people would suppose. Did you ever notice that a good ball player can stop a ball, no matter how swift it may be coming, without hurting his hands. A green player puts up his hands stiff and the ball hurts them when it strikes. He may hold the ball, but the inside of his hand stings from the force of the contact. The expert lets the ball carry his hands back and stops the ball by degrees. Consequently his hands avoid the stinging sensation and the wear and tear is very much less.

"It's the same with handshaking. If you throw out your hand and meet the hand of your friend while each is moving rapidly toward the other there is a slight shock, nothing to compare with what the ball player gets in force, but enough so that when you shake hands with a thousand people in a day you feel it. There is just one way to avoid that shock and that is to draw your hand back just the least bit at the moment of contact. It doesn't take long to learn just now to do it easily without making your welcome the least bit less hearty and it saves your hand a great deal.

"There is much in handshaking. In the cities it is more or less of a formality, but I can gauge the sentiments of a rural neighborhood very accurately from the way the people shake hands after a meeting. The man who will crowd forward after a speech has been made and reach out his hand to greet you means to vote that way. He is just interested enough in your campaign to come out and vote and mention the fact that it is election day to his neighbors of the same political faith. There were a few places last fall where the handshaking was not very general or hearty. Our vote showed it on election day."

According to Directions.

"And I want to say, 'To my husband,' in an appropriate place," said the widow, in conclusion, to Slab, the gravestone man.

"Yessum," said Slab. And the inscription went on: "To my husband. In an appropriate place."—Tit-Bits.

Not Suited.

"Well, Tommy, did you get what you wanted this Christmas?"

"Naw! They only gimme what I needed."—Indianapolis Press.

Under the King

When we lived under the King, the Plymouth colonist, warily, with his gun at his side, dug the Sarsaparilla root in the Plymouth woods.

He had learned its uses—he had proved its value.

That's history—three hundred years old.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA combines the active principle of a more potent Sarsaparilla root than that found in the Plymouth woods, with the best known alterative, diuretic and anti-bilious substances—all vegetable.

It's positively unequaled for the thorough eradication of all humors, the curing of all eruptions, the toning of the stomach, and the building up of the whole system.

Take it this spring.

"I am satisfied that there is no other blood purifier equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took it in the Spring and it purified my blood and gave me an appetite, and made me feel much better."—E. S. Bertschie, Hannibal, Ohio.

Accept no Substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In the days following the baby's birth there is often a long up-hill struggle to recover strength, and the nurse busies herself in the preparation of jellies and broths for the invalid.

When Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is used as a preparative for motherhood the baby's advent is practically painless, there is abundant strength to nurse and nourish the child, and a rapid recovery from the shock and strain inseparable from maternity.

"I was pleased that Dr. Pierce answered my letter," writes Mrs. C. W. Young, of 21 South Regent Street (Lee Park), Wilkesbarre, Penna. "When I had those mishaps I began to think I would never have children. My back used to almost break and I would get sick at my stomach and have such headaches I did not know what to do; they used to set me nearly crazy, and I used to dread to get up, I felt so bad; then I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When baby was expected I took it all the time I was that way. I felt fine all the time, and I never get those dizzy spells now. I hardly ever have a nervous headache any more. I have a perfect romp of a boy; he is the light of our home. I am now twenty years old and my baby is almost eight months old. I now feel well, and weigh 180 pounds, and the baby 23½ pounds. We feel very grateful for the good your medicine did for us. We are both healthy, thanks to Dr. Pierce's medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S NATIVE POLITENESS

There is not to be found in all Europe a more polished member of a royal family than the venerable duke of Cambridge, the late Queen Victoria's uncle. Once, when staying with an old army friend, his royal highness rather late in the evening dropped into the billiard room and walking up to the mantelpiece picked

"HIS CIGARS ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME TO SMOKE."

a cigar from the box which was lying there. Up jumped a young, conceited and effusive guest, who drew from his pocket his cigar case, saying: "Will your royal highness try one of my cigars? I think you will find them better than those in the box. A fine flavor, I think!" The old duke did not hide his disgust at this insult to his old friend. "Young man," he said, "if my friend's house is good enough for me to visit his cigars are good enough for me to smoke!"—Chicago Chronicle.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FOUND AN EXCUSE FOR A PARDON

The late queen of Great Britain greatly dreaded the necessity of having to affix her signature to the death sentence of any of her subjects, no matter what their offenses might have been. It is related that on one occasion she was called upon

"OH, THANK YOU, THANK YOU," ANSWERED THE QUEEN.

to sign a death warrant—that of a man who had been condemned by court-martial. The paper was presented by the "Iron Duke" Wellington.

"Is there nothing to say in behalf of this man?" asked the queen, trying in vain to restrain her emotion.

"He is a deserter for the fourth time," answered the duke severely.

"Oh, your grace, try to recall something in his favor."

"Your majesty," answered the duke, "he is not a brave soldier, but is said to be a good man."

"Oh, thank you, thank you," answered the queen, much relieved, and, dashing a tear from her eyes, she wrote "Pardoned" across the warrant, and gave it again to the surprised Wellington.

A Suitable Present.

"Mamma," said a Brooklyn girl, "what would be an appropriate Christmas present to give Albert?"

"How long has he been coming to see you?"

"About four years."

"Then I think you had better give him the sack."—Leslie's Weekly.

Boresome.

Mary read a little Lamb,
Though in all candor owning
It bored her very, very much,
Since she was used to Browning.

Force of Habit.

Husband (returning from his first ascent in a balloon—Just think of it, Alice, I ascended 25,000 feet in the air.

Young Wife—And you brought back nothing for me!—Fliegende Blaetter.

MARK TWAIN'S CHANCE TO SHARE A BONANZA

Judge Adair Wilson, of the Colorado court of appeals, has recently received an invitation to pay a visit to his old friend, Mark Twain, in New York city. "I would come to see you," writes Twain, "but I have decided never again to attempt a long journey on land. I like to ride on water, but my land journeys

HE OFFERED MARK TWAIN A THIRD INTEREST.

are over. Come and let us talk over old times."

Judge Wilson and Mark Twain were for years prominently identified with Virginia City, Nev. They were city editors upon rival newspapers, and it was while working on the newspaper as city editor and reporter combined that Twain gathered the inimitable stories of life in a mining camp of the far West that helped to make his name known throughout the world. "It was in 1863, in the height of the civil war, when gold was selling at 200 per cent and moving upward, that Twain and I both missed a fortune," said Judge Wilson. "The Comstock lode was at that time creating great excitement in all the speculative circles of the United States. A party of miners made Twain and myself an offer of a third interest in property which brought $300,000 when put on the market, but we declined."

TEACHING A YOUNG LARK TO HOP ABOUT AND FLY

J. M. Barrie, the noted Scottish story writer, tells in Scribner's Magazine how a young lark got its first lesson:

A baby lark had got out of its nest sideways, a fall of a foot only, but a dreadful drop for a baby.

"You can get back this way," its mother said, and showed it the way. But when the baby tried to leap it fell on its back. Then the mother marked out lines on the ground, on which it was to practice hopping, and it got along beautifully so long as the mother was there every moment, to say, "How wonderful you hop!"

"Now teach me to hop up," said the little lark, meaning that it wanted to fly, and the mother tried to do it in vain. She could soar up, up, very bravely, but she could not explain how she did it.

"Wait till the sun comes out after the rain," she said, half-remembering.

"What is sun? What is rain?" the little bird asked. "If you can not teach me to fly teach me to sing."

"When the sun comes out after rain," the mother replied, "then you will know how to sing."

The rain came and glued the little bird's wings together.

"I shall never be able to fly or sing!" it wailed.

Then, of a sudden, it had to blink its eyes, for a glorious light had spread over the world, catching every leaf and twig and blade of grass in tears and putting a smile into every tear. The baby bird's breast swelled, it did not know why; it fluttered from the ground, it did not know why.

"The sun has come out after the rain!" it trilled. "Thank you, sun! Thank you! Thank you! Oh, mother! Did you hear me? I can sing!"

Then it floated up, up, calling, "Thank you! thank you! thank you!" to the sun. "Oh, mother, do you see me? I am flying!"

Up Boston Way.

"And what," asked the caller in his most ingratiating tones, "what did Santa Claus put in your stocking, my little girl?"

For a moment she looked at him through her diminutive spectacles; then in a voice of mingled pity and indignation, she said:

"We no longer put credence in obsolete tradition; nor was it delicate of you to mention that article of feminine apparel."

Gathering up her copy of Ibsen, she hurriedly left the room.—Lippincott's Monthly.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Insult.

Maude—He kissed me, the insulting creature!

Esther—A kiss is not necessarily an insult.

Maude—Oh, it wasn't the kiss I complain of. He had the insolence to say that he didn't mean to do it.—Boston Transcript.

Growing Suspicious.

"You don't seem as fond of poetry as you used to be," remarked the waste basket.

"No," replied the office goat; "I'm suspicious of it. I picked up a poem yesterday that looked very sweet at first sight, but it turned out to be a bit of satire. I never tasted anything so bitter."—Philadelphia Record.

"SWEET" EATERS.

Way to Correct Children's Taste.

Sometimes children become wilful and refuse nourishing food, demanding sweets, candy, ice cream, etc., much to their detriment. It is a great help in such cases to have a food that is naturally sweet and attractive. A case in Phila. will illustrate.

The daughter of Mrs. M. E. Searles, living at 1330 Mifflin street, was a delicate child from infancy and had been indulged in many things. She gradually got thinner and more fretful daily, refusing food other than sweets, etc., finally contracting whooping cough which undermined her health to such an extent that her attending physician agreed that her cough had developed into bronchial catarrh, and that only a short time would ensue before consumption would relieve her sufferings.

In despair, the child's aunt was sent for, and knowing the wonderful nutritive value of Grape-Nuts food, she prepared some and induced the little one to eat it. At the first taste she said: "Oh, auntie, this is so nice, I want some more." From that time the child acquired an appetite and began to improve. She was fed on Grape-Nuts steadily until now she is a perfectly healthy, strong child, attends the Girls' Grammar School, and is a bright and apt pupil.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Affected Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of February 14, I saw some questions I think I could answer.

In answer to E. B., Rockford, O., I would say I think the trouble is partial paralysis. Treatment: Give fluid extract nux vomica in twenty drop doses twice daily, increasing two drops daily, until forty drops have been reached. Give good nourishing food. A light blister along the region of the spinal cord will be good. Complete recovery in these cases is somewhat doubtful.

Answer to S. B., Lynn, Ind.:—This is, I think, a case of recurring partial dislocation of the patella. Treatment: Blister the patella or stifle with the following blister: Biniodide of mercury, one drachm; vaseline, two ounces.—C. M., Locust, Mich.

Grafting Wax.

Editor Farmstead: To A. M. S., Indiana:

Take two pounds of rosin, one pound beeswax and ten ounces of tallow; melt altogether over a slow fire; pour it into water and pull, the same as taffy, until it gets white, when it is ready for use. It will not crack in winter or melt in summer. I have used it that way for twenty years with good success.—J. W. W., Union City, Ind.

Barb Wire Cut.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of February that A. L., of Tess Corners, Wis., asks what to do for a barb-wire cut.

Take a piece of blue vitriol the size of a hickory-nut, dissolve it in a pint and a half of warm water, and wet the sore night and morning for three or four days. Then put oil or soft grease on, and wash with warm soap-suds. If the proud or sore flesh shows again, use the vitriol wash. Keep the scab soft with oil till healed.—E. T., East Spokane, Wash.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to A. L., of Tess Corners, Wis., for a remedy for a barb-wire cut on his horse, I would suggest that he bathe it freely with warm carbolic acid water and then spread iodoform on the sore and bandage it to keep dirt out.—W. R., Decatur, Ind.

Grafting Grapes.

Editor Farmstead:—For the benefit of J. H. J., I will say that grapes can be grafted by cutting the vine off an inch or two below the surface, splitting the stub, and inserting the scion in the cleft thus made, in such a manner that the sap of the stub will come in contact with the scion. The scion should be wedge-shaped, so as to fit the cleft, and should the stub gape apart instead of clamping the graft you should wrap twine around it so as to hold the scion in place. After this is done, return the earth again, so as to thoroughly cover the stub, but leaving the bud or buds uncovered; February or early March is the best time to graft, although I grafted one last year the last of April, when the vine bled and the buds had swelled almost ready to burst, yet it grew five or six feet in length. But I would not advise any one to wait so late. I just tried that as an experiment.—G. R. B., Pansy, W. Va.

Curing Meat.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing a request for curing meat, I send you mine, which I know is all right, and carefully followed, I think will give satisfaction.

Weigh the meat, and for each 100 pounds take 1 quart salt, 6 ounces sugar, 1½ ounces saltpetre, pulverized, 2 ounces ground black pepper. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, and put it all on the meat, rubbing it in well. If the weather should be cold and dry, after five days take the meat up and rub it well, that the ingredients may thoroughly strike in. If the weather is damp, this is unnecessary. Meat cured in this way will not get dry and insipid.

This is enough salt to keep the meat, and it will be no saltier on the outside than it is at the bone, which is not the case with meat cured by the old way. After fifteen days the meat is ready to be smoked.—M. T., Indiana.

Twin Heifers.

E. M., Masontown, W. Va., and W. C., Gary, S. D., both add their testimony that twin heifers will breed and make as good cows as those calved singly.

To Catch Mink.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to W. M., Christiansburg, O., will say to trap mink successfully the ordinary steel trap No. 0 or 1 is best. Set in the usual way and bait with fish or birds. Before setting the traps, take one-half pound strained honey, one-quarter drachm musk, three drachms oil of lavender, and four pounds beef tallow. Melt the tallow and pour in the other ingredients and mix thoroughly together; when cool enough make into forty pills or balls, and place one of these pills under the pan of each trap when setting it, and success will crown your efforts to trap the cunning mink.—J. D. L., Whiteland, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—At night, when the poultry has gone to roost, get a piece of a chicken or a whole one that the mink has killed, put on a stick and put the stick in the ground so that the bait will be about two feet above the surface. Lean the stick six inches at the top, and set an ordinary steel trap under the bait on the ground. Remove the trap each morning.—L. H. E., DeYoung, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—Take a log 7 feet long, lay it on the ground, drive pieces of boards on both sides of its full length; drive a stake on each side of the boards 2 feet high, lay on a cross stick, then put a hoop of bark over the end of the log; then take a stick 4 feet long, put it through the bark and over the cross stick; tie a string to it with a stick 4 inches long; then drive a forked stake down to hold one end; then a bait stick from the inside out through a hole in the boards. Put the 4-inch stick under the forked stake, the other end under the end of the bait stick and bait with a rabbit or chicken. Please report.—J. B., West Lima, Wis.

INQUIRIES.

Spelt Culture.

Editor Farmstead—Is spelt grown for grain in fall or spring, and where can the seed be obtained? Is it a practical crop for Northern Indiana, and for Colorado highlands? Does it produce much pasture?—C. W. C., Hudson, Ind.

The botanical name of spelt is triticum spelta. It is a cereal, intermediate between wheat and barley, but usually considered a hard-grained variety of wheat. It was the chief grain of ancient Egypt, being probably the "rye" of the time of Moses, of Greece, and of the Roman empire. It is cultivated now mainly in Switzerland, southern Germany and northern Spain. The Blade will be glad to print replies to the questions above, if any reader knows anything of spelt culture.

A Pear Orchard.

Editor Farmstead:—I want to set out a pear orchard, and would like to know through your good paper what kind of pears are the best to bear, and are winter pears profitable? Do you know anything of the following: Angouleme, Early Harvest, Lawrence, Seckle, Blight-Proof, Howell, Leconte, Vermont Beauty, Garber, Koonce, Manning's Elizabeth, Wilder? And also state in your paper the number of trees which should be planted to the acre.—L. D. S., Lenwood, W. Va.

An Ailing Hog.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a five-months-old pig, that cannot half walk, but stays drawn up in a knot. It seems to be lively, and eats heartily. Will some one please tell me what is the matter and give a cure?—T. M. H., Gastonburg, Ala.

Coughing Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse which has a dry cough. He is hearty and full of life. I have used the stock powders recommended for coughs, but he dots not seem to get any better. Will some one please suggest a remedy for it, and confer a favor on a subscriber?—M. S., Christie, Tenn.

Galactogogue Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 4-year-old heifer with her second calf two weeks old, which is deficient in her milk flow. She is in fair condition, and is fed on clover hay, fodder and bran, but gives scarcely enough milk for the calf. Has any one had similar experience? What is the trouble and the best remedy?—O. L. C., South Haven, Mich.

Egg Eaters—Young Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the many readers of The Blade tell me what makes my chickens eat their eggs, and what will prevent them?

Also, what is the best feed for young turkeys?—W. H. C., Warren, Ind.

Contagious Abortion.

Editor Farmstead:—We have considerable trouble with contagious abortion in our dairy. Will someone give information in regard to prevention and treatment after a cow has aborted?—R. D., Glover Vt.

Lameness in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I bought a mare that is lame in the right hind leg—after standing. I had much trouble to locate the lameness, but think it is in or about the pastern joint. After being exercised she lies down a great deal and on standing that joint swells a little. She steps a little too short, which led me to think her lame in the front legs or shoulders also, but I am not able to find any deficiency, except in the hind leg. I think that the short steps are made that the sore leg may be able to keep up and do its part. She is a splendid animal, except for that lameness. What shall I do with her?—B. F. P.

Sheep Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—I had a ewe to die to-day, and have others sick. I cut her open and found about one quart of water mixed with blood around her heart. I cut her heart open and there was a mass of clotted blood in it, which was as black as ink. Also the fat on her intestines was black, rotten and had a bad smell. The ewe had been sick five or six days; would lie down frequently, stretch out her legs and lay her head on the ground; would not eat anything. There has been a number of sheep which have died in the neighborhood with the same complaint. What is it, and is there a cure?—J. E., Willisburg, Ky.

Osage Orange Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade please explain how the Osage orange is best sprouted and prepared for growth in a hedge. Can the Osage be made to grow in a climate so cold as North Dakota? What is the best way to rot the orange so as to procure the seed for growth?—F. N. G., Towner, N. D.

FARM AUTOMOBILE

Will Take the Place of Plow Teams in Agriculture.

A novel kind of "auto" is about to invade the agricultural field, where, according to its inventor, it will speedily

AUTOMOBILE FOR THE FARM.

supplant the horse for farm work.

The machine referred to is the invention of William F. Crowley, of Holly, Col., and, it is said, will do the work of several teams of horses. After long study and many experiments, Mr. Crowley says he has solved the problem of the substitution of mechanical power for that of horses in farm work.

The motive power for this machine may be either gasoline or electricity, although it is expected that gasoline will be more commonly used.

It is adapted to plowing, cultivating, seed planting or harvesting. The engine or motor is on the forward or drive wheels, which are joined by a long reach to the smaller rear wheels, over which the seat of the driver is placed.

A large transverse bar, about six feet in length, crosses the reach bar at its center. To this transverse bar the plowing, cultivating and other appliances for farm work may be attached.

The wheels may be operated entirely independent of each other and by an ingenious steering device the farm "auto" can be turned within a very small compass.

According to the inventor, a 15-horse power machine can be operated at an expense of 75 cents a day.

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L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington D.C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years experience.

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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 215, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION SOLDIERS or their widows who homesteaded less than 160 acres prior to June 22, 1874, even if relinquished, can sell their additional homestead right to S. B. Wilcox, Kansas City, Mo.

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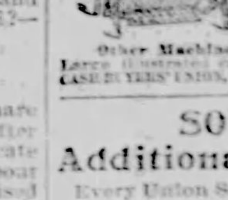
No Money in Advance



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SOLDIERS' Additional Homesteads.

Every Union Soldier who served 90 days in war of 1861-5 and entered or made application to enter, in person or by agent, prior to June 22, 1874, a homestead of less than 160 acres, is entitled to an additional entry of enough more to make 160 acres in all. The claim to additional entry is good although the original entry was cancelled. These additional rights are salable and we will pay cash for them. Heirs entitled. Address

L. C. HUBBELL, Springfield, Mo.

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Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write today and we will send the tablets by mail postpaid, when sold send us the money ($1.00) and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 2½ feet high and can wear baby's clothes. Dollie has an Indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Kid Colored Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, & will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address, NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 257 J New Haven, Conn.

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W. H. MAY, M. D., 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Old Falsehood.

"Inclosed find a clipping from a Populist paper, stating that the government loans money to national banks at ½ of one per cent. Please state whether it is so."—E. E. D., Coffeyville, Kan.

No, the government loans no money to National banks. That is an old-time Populist lie, born of utter ignorance. It is a misunderstanding of this fact: If a national bank is allowed to issue $50,000, for example, in circulating notes, it deposits United States bonds of that face value in the Treasury. As a matter of precaution against counterfeiting, over-issue, etc., the government prints the notes for all national banks. These notes are not valid, of course, until signed by the President and Cashier of the bank. They are not money loaned by the government. If the government did not print the notes the bank would have them engraved and printed elsewhere; in that case, would it be correct to say the engraver loaned $50,000 to the bank? The ½ of 1 per cent is paid yearly by each bank on its circulation to meet the expense of printing new notes for the bank to take the place of mutilated and worn-out ones. It is not a tax at all.

On the Caroline.

"How many men were on the steamer Caroline when she was set on fire and sent over the Niagara Falls, in 1837, if any?"—D. T., Middle River, Iowa.

We can find no mention of the number. Can any reader furnish the information, with the authority therefor?

Bryan's Ward.

"A claims that McKinley carried Bryan's ward in Lincoln, Neb., and B claims he did not. Which is right?"—C. F. P., Dansville, Mich.

On the night of the election, Nov. 6 last, the Associated Press report from Lincoln stated that McKinley carried the ward in which Bryan lives, but did not give the vote.

Colored Population.

"Please tell how many colored people there are in the United States, and the amount of property they own."—R. C. J., Clover, Va.

The tables of population by race, by the census of 1900, are not yet published; and there are no statistics for the whole country of the wealth of the negro race.

Pneumatic Mail Tubes.

"Please describe the mail tubes. What furnishes the power, and how long a distance can mail be carried in them?"—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

They are simply large steel tubes, through which carriers, which fit accurately, are driven by compressed air, furnished by powerful pumps driven by steam engines. They are used in New York and other large cities, and we believe the carriers, packed with letters, are driven four or five miles.

Thomas Paine.

R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.: Thomas Paine was born Jan. 29, 1737, of Quaker parents, in Thetford, England; died in New York, June 8, 1809. On the death of his wife, who lived but a year, he entered the excise service (English internal revenue), in London, where he remained some years, employing his time in writing prose and verse, and in preaching. A paper drawn up by Paine on the management of the excise attracted the attention of Benjamin Franklin, then in London, who suggested that Paine would find a better field for his abilities in the colonies. Paine came in 1774, and, through letters from Franklin, at once found work for his pen. The work that gave him great prominence ws a pamphlet called "Common Sense," published early in 1776, advocating the absolute independence of the colonies. As a reward the Pennsylvania legislature voted him £500. His "Crisis," which appeared at irregular intervals during the Revolution, was also of great assistance to the patriot cause. After serving a short time in the army as aide to General Greene, he became secretary of the congressional committee on foreign affairs. Losing this place in 1779, through his charges against Silas Deane, commissioner to France, Paine became clerk to the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1781 he was sent with Colonel Laurens to obtain loans from France and Holland, in which they were successful. The nation was profoundly grateful to Paine for his services in the cause of independence. Soon after peace was declared, congress voted him $3,000, the state of New York gave him a farm in Westchester county, just north of New York, and Pennsylvania again made him clerk of that legislature.

Paine went to Europe in 1787 to endeavor to introduce an iron bridge which he had invented. In France he published a pamphlet, under an assumed name, favoring the abolition of royalty. In 1791, he published in England his "Rights of Man," in reply to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." For this he was outlawed by the King's Bench court, and fled to France, where he was elected a member of the National convention. But he was not violent enough to please the rabid revolutionists, he was expelled from the convention on the plea that he was a foreigner, though he had been naturalized in France; and Robespierre had him thrown into prison, where he spent nearly a year, expecting the guillotine. Released through the intervention of James Monroe, our minister to France, he resumed his seat in the convention, and gave lasting offense to the Americans by writing an abusive letter to President Washington, whom he accused of not endeavoring to secure his release from prison. At this time his "Age of Reason" appeared, and alienated many friends of religious views. He returned to the United States in 1802, and died in 1809. Paine was not an atheist; he believed in the existence of a God, but he was not a believer in the authority of the Bible.

Beethoven.

"Please give a short biography of Beethoven and explain how he could play his wonderful music and be deaf at the same time."—J. C. A., Waterloo, Ore.

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn in 1770; died in Vienna in 1827. In his eighth year he created a sensation by his performances on the violin, and in his 13th year he published a volume of musical compositions. In 1792 he went to Vienna and remained there all his life. He caught cold in one ear, and the inflammation which resulted finally made him entirely deaf. This did not interfere with his composing music, or playing it, for he mentally heard the tunes and notes he wrote down or struck. Any good musician can do this, the same as you can close your eyes and bring up a mental picture of a face or a printed word.

Balance of Trade.

"How much was the balance of trade against the United States during the last four years of Cleveland's administration?"—Subscriber, Gaines, Mich.

The balance of trade was against us but one year—1893—when the imports were $18,735,728 more than the exports. The balances in our favor were: 1894, $237,145,950; 1895, $75,568,200; 1896, $102,882,264.

Redeeming Silver Dollars.

"If the silver dollar is made exchangeable at the Treasury for gold, together with the subsidiary coins and greenbacks, would it not put our gold reserve in jeopardy should a run without limitation on the Treasury be made? Please enlighten me, as it seems hazardous."—E. C. G., Chicago, Ill.

The two bills for this purpose both contain, we believe, a provision that silver dollars or paper money exchanged for gold shall be held in the Treasury until gold is paid in to take them out. This would prevent any "endless chain."

Apprentices.

"What does the clause in Article II of the Constitution mean: 'Those bound to service for a term of years.'?"—R. A., Mariaville, Neb.

It means apprentices. At that time, and for the first third of the nineteenth century, boys were bound by their parents to an employer to learn his trade. They lived in his family, were clothed and fed, but received no pay. At the end of the apprenticeship, which was usually seven years, the contract usually provided that the young man should have a new suit of clothes and sometimes a small sum of money.

Hawaiian Plantations.

"I am told that there appeared some time ago in The Blade an article in regard to the sugar farms in the Hawaiian Islands, and that the United States government wanted them developed and would pay one's passage to these islands and when they are there pay them extra wages to cultivate these farms. If this be true, please give me full particulars."—L. S. H., Alexis, N. C.

No, the government does not want men to work on sugar plantations in Hawaii nor anywhere else. The item in The Blade was that a man in New York had come from Hawaii to get workmen to work on several sugar plantations. But he has gone back long ago. Get over the foolish notion that the government is doing such things. A white man is a fool to take such a job, and will regret it before he gets back.

Sheridan's Ride.

"Will you kindly tell us if you can how long it took Sheridan to make his famous ride of twenty miles from Winchester to Cedar Creek, turning defeat into victory, on October 19, 1864?"—J. M. M., Rymer, W. Va.

We never heard, and can find no mention of the time it took. We should imagine it required something over an hour. Can any reader inform us?

An Italian Order.

"The collar of the Order of the Annunziata has been stolen from the tomb of King Humbert. Please explain about the collar and the order."—E. C. G., Chicago, Ill.

The order of the Annunziata is simply an honorary order of knighthood, of which there are many in Europe. Great Britain alone has the order of the Garter, of the Thistle, of St. Patrick, of the Bath, of the Star of India, of St. Michael and St. George, of the Indian Empire, the Royal Victorian Order, the Distinguished Service Order, the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, and the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. The collar spoken of is a jeweled collar, of the general style of those worn by Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., but heavily ornamented.

Davis's Cabinet.

"Who were the members of Jefferson Davis' cabinet?"—H. A. D., Borden, O.

Mr. Davis' appointments in March, 1861, were: Secretary of state, Robert Toombs, of Georgia; treasury, Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina; war, Leroy P. Walker, of Alabama; navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; postmaster general, John H. Reagan, of Texas; attorney general, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Our ambassador (not minister) to England is Joseph H. Choate.

Oneida Community.

"Please give a brief history of the society at Oneida, N. Y., of which Assassin Charles Guiteau was at one time a member."—C. E. F., Dry Ridge, Ky.

The Oneida community was founded in 1834 by John H. Noyes, of New Haven. Both sexes lived in a "Unitary house," and practiced a community of wives as well as of goods—in other words, "free love." Opposition to this community led to its dissolution in 1879.

Council of Nice.

"Please tell me just what was done by the ecumenical council at the city of Nice in the year 325."—T. C. W., Wildwood, Wash.

The first council of Nice, or Nicaea, a city of Bithynia, Asia Minor, was summoned to suppress the doctrines of Arius, and the schism of Meletius and to settle the differences about the time of celebrating Easter. The latter was settled, as stated elsewhere in an answer headed "Date of Easter." The doctrine of Arius was condemned, and the first creed of the church was adopted, known as the Nicene creed. It is found in all Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal prayer books.

Homer.

"Please give me a short biography of Homer."—B. W., Tatumsville, Ky.

That is hard to do, for it is not known whether such a man ever lived. Two different stories have came down to us about Homer. One of these is that he was born in Smyrna, resided for a long time in Chios, and died on the little island of Ios. Another story is that he was born at Salamis, Athens, Argos, Pylos and other places have likewise been claimed as his birthplace. The dates assigned to him range from the beginning of the 12th to the beginning of the 7th century, B. C. Herodotus places him in the second half of the 9th century, B. C. In fact, nothing is certainly known about him.

Grant in Dublin.

"Will you please state why Gen. Grant was so disgracefully treated in the city of Dublin, when he had traveled, an honored guest, for two years and seven months all over the civilized world?"—F. A. C. Terry, S. D.

We are sorry to say we do not recall the circumstances. Will some posted reader send a reply for publication?

The Trade Dollar.

"Will you please inform me what country the trade dollar was made to trade with?"—Sylvester, Mich.

The Mexican silver dollar passes current in China, the Philippines, and in the East India islands. Our merchants, engaged in that trade, bought, as they still do, Mexican dollars to pay for goods brought their. The trade dollar was expected to take the place of the Mexican dollar, but it was new and strange, and the experiment did not succeed.

Silver Dollars.

"A Democrat here claims that since March, 1897, there have been 500,000,000 silver dollars coined in the United States, and gives that as the principle reason for prosperity. How many have been coined?"—Subscriber, Gaines, Mich.

Your Democratic friend is badly mistaken. The volume of "Coinage Laws of the United States," issued by the government in 1894, gives the official figures of all the silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1894. There were 427,364,015 of them. The treasury report of Nov. 1 last gave the total on that day as 498,319,353. So, since 1893—seven years—there have been coined but 70,975,338 of them instead of 500,000,000, as he states.

Date of Easter.

"Please inform me of any date you know of when Easter was in March. Some folks here say they have seen it in March."—A. W., Kansas, Ill.

Of course Easter comes in March sometimes, as you will see by the method of ascertaining its date, which was fixed by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, by the adoption of this rule:

Easter day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21, the date of the spring equinox; and if that full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after.

For example, this year the first full moon after the spring equinox (March 21) is on Thursday, April 4. Therefore the following Sunday, April 7, is Easter day. Under this rule, Easter comes as early as March 22, and as late as April 25.

The March Easters of the Nineteenth century were as follows: March 22, 1818; March 23, 1845 and 1856; March 25, 1883 and 1894; March 26, 1815, 1826 and 1837; March 27, 1842, 1853 and 1864; March 28, 1869, 1875, 1880; March 29, 1807, 1812 and 1891; March 30, 1823 and 1834; March 31, 1839, 1850, 1861 and 1872.

March Easters of the twentieth century will come in 1902, 1907, 1910, 1913, 1918, 1921, 1929, 1932, 1937, 1940, 1948, 1951, 1959, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1975, 1978, 1986, 1989, 1991, and 1997.

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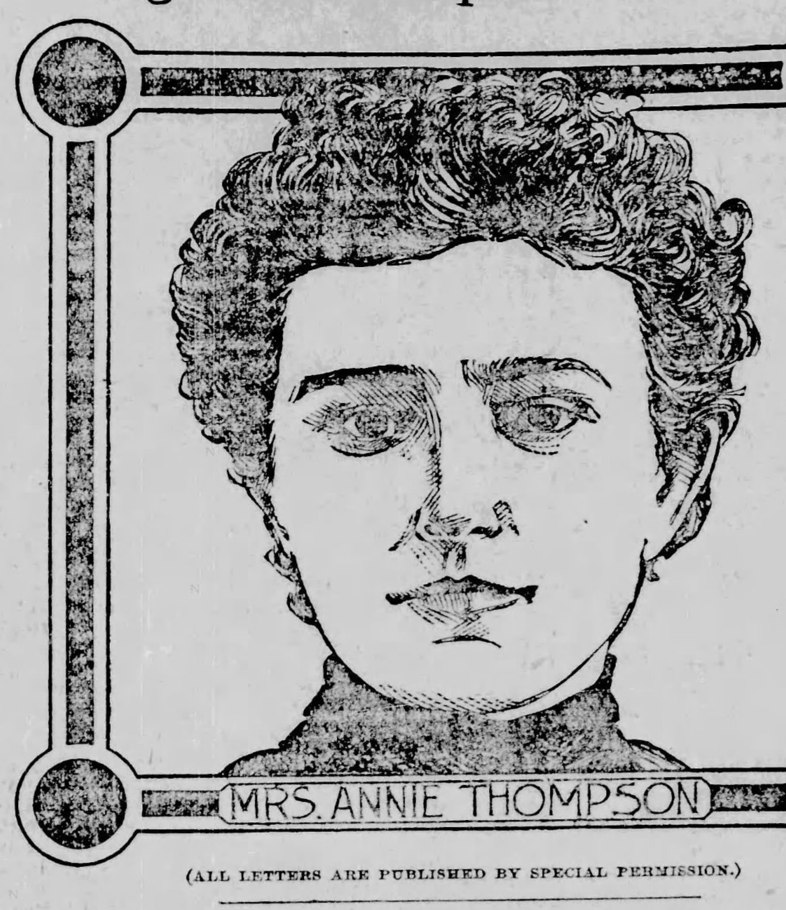

MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON

(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework.

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me, I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

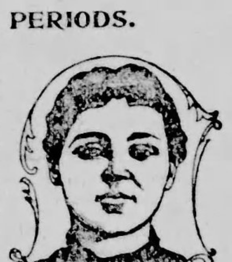
CHANGE OF LIFE.

MRS. M. A. DENSON

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.


MRS. L. D. HODGE

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

NICKNAMES OF STATES.

Chicago Record.

Alabama	Cotton State	Nebraska	Blackwater State
Arkansas	Bear State	New Hampshire	Granite State
California	Golden State	Nevada	Silver State
Colorado	Centennial State	New Jersey	Jersey Blue State
Connecticut	Nutmeg State	New York	Empire State
Delaware	Blue Hen State	North Carolina	Old North State
Florida	Peninsula State	North Dakota	Flickertail State
Georgia	Cracker State	Ohio	Buckeye State
Illinois	Sucker State	Oregon	Beaver State
Indiana	Hoosier State	Pennsylvania	Keystone State
Iowa	Hawkeye State	Rhode Island	Little Rhody
Kansas	Sunflower State	South Carolina	Palmetta State
Kentucky	Blue Grass State	South Dakota	Swinge Cat State
Louisiana	Pelican State	Tennessee	Big Bend State
Maine	Pine Tree State	Texas	Lone Star State
Maryland	Old Line State	Vermont	Green Mount'n St
Massachusetts	Bay State	Virginia	The Old Domin'n
Michigan	Wolverine State	Washington	Chinook State
Minnesota	Gopher State	West Virginia	The Pan Handle
Mississippi	Bayou State	Wisconsin	Badger State
Montana	Stub Toe State		

EVADING THE MIDNIGHT ORDINANCE

Since the beginning of the rigid enforcement of the midnight closing ordinance, says the Chicago Chronicle, the downtown saloonkeepers have been working overtime in an attempt to conceive of a plan by which they can dodge the hand of the law.

Over on Dearborn street there is a certain saloon, to which a crowd of twelve or fifteen men had been in the habit of going each night when they finished work to get several drinks before going home. They were not released from duty until 12 o'clock, and, of course, the enforcement of the ordinance compelled them to go home without their drink and also caused the loss of several dollars each night to the saloonkeeper.

The saloon was closed promptly at 12 o'clock during the first week the law was enforced, but at the end of that time the word was passed to the men that they would be able to get a drink when finished work, and accordingly they congregated in their old "hang out" as soon as they were released.

"What's up, Ed?" said one of the men as he poured a good drink of "the kind he used to take," but before Ed had time to answer one of the other men said:

"Ed, the old clock of yours is twenty minutes slow, and if I was in your place—"

"S-h-h-h," hissed Ed between his teeth, and just then a big policeman walked into the saloon and informed Mr. Saloonkeeper that he was under arrest.

"It's not 12 yet," said Ed, as he glanced up at the big clock on the wall, which told him that it still lacked fifteen minutes of the midnight hour.

The guardian of the law pulled his watch and showed the saloonkeeper that it was ten minutes past the hour. Ed was astonished and told the men that he was sorry, but they would have to "clear out." They went, and then Ed passed the officer a bottle of the "best in the house" and everything was lovely.

"IT'S NOT 12 YET."

The next night found the saloon open again at 12 o'clock, and again the officer called, to find the same crowd and the same slow clock. When Ed saw him enter he exclaimed:

"Old man, I forgot to set that clock and I did not think it was 12 o'clock yet."

The officer took another good drink and then spent several minutes in private conversation with Ed in one of the winerooms. Now the saloon is always open until 12:20 or 12:30, and the officer does not call, but the clock is always slow.

"Did Ed 'fix' the 'copper'?" That is the question.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Visiting His Mother.

Cronberg, Prussia, Feb. 16.—Prince Henry, of Prussia, has arrived here today to visit his mother, the Dowager Empress Frederick, whose condition is said to be fairly satisfactory.

Looking Forward.

Daughter—"Yes, he proposed to me—and made me just shudder!"

Mother—"Why, he has a fair income, and is quite respectable."

"Ah, but, mamma, how could I intrust my whole future to a man so reckless and improvident as to want to marry?"

Elgin Watches

measure the flight of time with unerring accuracy. Perfectly adapted to the rougher usage of the mechanic and the farmer as well as the gentler handling of the lady of fashion. They come in various sizes and patterns to suit everyone. Sold by Jewelers everywhere.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Send for free booklet.

Free Kidney Cure.

A Trial Case of a Remarkable Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.

Dear Sirs—I am a passenger engineer on the H. & T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but since taking Alkavis have not suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I lost a day. Before taking your medicine I made application to join insurance orders, but was rejected on account of Kidney trouble, but six months after taking I was examined again and passed O. K. CHAS. B. BRADY.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Hundreds of others, and many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegeley, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disordsrs peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others as it deserves. It is a sure specfic cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

BRYAN'S INTRODUCTION NOT EN REGLE

Long before William J. Bryan obtained national prominence his reputation as an orator was quite extensive. Shortly after he had arrived in Lincoln and begun the practice of law, it got noised about that he was a good speaker, and he was somewhat in demand at meetings in the small places.

"MISTHUR O'BRIEN WILL SPHAKE."

One night he was asked to speak at a schoolhouse fifteen miles from Lincoln. He drove over. The night was bitterly cold and Bryan hastened to the big stove when he got into the room. While he was thawing out a little weazened Irishman came up to him, and introduced himself as the chairman of the meeting.

"Now, I'll tell you what I want you to do," said Mr. Bryan to the chairman after they had exchanged greetings. "I have driven fifteen miles to talk for your people. Of course, I do not expect any fee, but when you introduce me I want you to say: 'Ladies and gentlemen, you will now be addressed by W. J. Bryan, the rising young attorney of Lincoln.' I think the little advertisement I get is no more than my due."

The Irishman agreed, and they rehearsed the introduction several times until the chairman was sure he had it letter perfect. Then the meeting was called to order. When Bryan's turn came the chairman rose, started to speak, stopped, started again and then looked at Bryan in a helpless sort of way. "Go on," whispered Bryan.

The chairman took a long breath and blurted out: "Ladies and gentlemen, Misther O'Brien will sphake."

Loss of Appetite.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone.

The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.

Thousands take it for spring loss of appetite and every body says there's nothing else so good as Hood's.

TITLED TEACHER OF KINDERGARTENS

The countess of Westmoreland is a member of a noble English family famed for its beautiful women. Her three distinguished sisters are the countess of Warwick, the duchess of Sutherland and Lady Augusta Forbes. In 1892 she was married to the thirteenth earl of Warwick, one of the best matches in the United Kingdom.

Since her marriage Lady Sibyl, as the countess is called, has been a noted figure in society, but she is not fond of London. She prefers country to city life, and her beautiful home, Apelthorpe hall, to her London house. At Apelthorpe she has laid out the most wonderful gardens in imitation of landscape gardening of Queen Elizabeth's time, and in among her lawns and flower beds is a marvelous collection of old English sundials.

THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORELAND

Beside her gardens, the mistress of Apelthorpe has ideas on child culture, which she puts into practice on her three handsome little ones. She has fitted herself as their own kindergarten teacher, and has established model creches and kindergartens in the villages on her husband's estates.

A Nondescript.

Mrs. Housekeep—Why don't you go to work?

Weary Walker—Well, lady, yer see I'm wat yer might call an "unhappy medium."

Mrs. Housekeep—Indeed? And what do you mean by that?

Weary Walker—Why, I'm too heavy fur light work and too light fur heavy work.—Philadelphia Press.

Hard on Brown.

"Jones has it in for Brown and is planning an awful revenge upon him at Christmas."

"Going to send him an infernal machine?"

"No. He's going to give Brown's children a graphophone."—Denver Times.

The Sunday School.

Jesus Betrayed. John xviii:1-14. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—The opening verse of our lesson calls attention to an interesting discourse of Jesus not recorded in the Synoptic Gospels, delivered immediately after the institution of the supper, which we studied February 17. It is believed that Judas went out when Jesus delivered to him the sop at the table (Matt. xxvi:25), and that he was not present at the holy feast. The discourse was therefore addressed to the eleven after the traitor had departed. A most affective and comprehensive utterance it was, recorded in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th chapters of John, just such as one might expect at such time from the Saviour to the little band that gathered about him. It covers many matters in greater fullness than had been previously presented and introduces several new subjects, forming a kind of valedictory. Through it all may be seen rays of light and hope as reference was made to the future.

THE RESORT.—(Verses 1 and 2.) John here records some facts not mentioned by the other evangelists concerning Gethsemane, of which we studied last week. Its location is given, just over the brook Cedron, that is, on the east side and near the walls of Jerusalem. The passage way to the place was a familiar path trodden daily by multitudes on entering and leaving the city. What is especially to be noted in this connection as giving peculiar tenderness to the occasion, the place was one often visited by our Lord. He repaired there frequently (Luke xxii:39) to escape the noise and crowd of the city, then filled with people from all parts. As such resort it had become dear to all, affording physical refreshment and opportunity for that converse which could not otherwise be had. This explains in part the disposition of the disciples to slumber, mentioned last week, inasmuch as they felt at home. The place was well known to Judas who had been there with the others.

THE PURSUIT.—(Verse 3.) Into that holy retirement, that one place selected for refreshment, Judas came, followed by a band of the temple police. Some considerable time had elapsed, an hour or two, perhaps more, after he withdrew from the supper room, the accusation of the master resting upon him (Mark xiv:21). During his absence from the company the passover was completed, the sacrament instituted, the discourse given, the journey out of the city made, the suffering in the garden endured, from all which exalted privileges the betrayer had excluded himself, preferring the enemies to the friends of Jesus, and dominated by the love of money (Matt. xxvi:15). To increase the infamy of this false apostle and cover his name with eternal obloquy, he advanced on entering the garden a few steps before the officers to implant a kiss of betrayal upon the cheek of his deserted master (Matt. xxvi:48), a signal previously appointed. John makes no mention of this act or of the rebuke which followed (Verse 50).

THE MEETING.—(Verses 4 and 5.) The greeting between Judas and Jesus ended, the latter promptly stood forth in the presence of the officers. It is given as a reason for this act that he knew what was about to transpire. He knew for what purpose they had come; that he was to be arrested. The boldness of his approach was the product of his conscious innocence (Prov. xxviii:1). "Whom seek ye?" he inquired, desiring that they should express as well as indicate their purpose, making a still further exhibition of his calm dignity. Their reply, "Jesus of Nazareth," was appropriate, designating him as to his family and personal character, but omitting all reference to his office and nature. By that title only would the Jewish officials gladly have given him a place in history. The master did not decline the title, although others had loaded him with honors (Matt. xvi:16). "I am he," was his response. The unpretentious acceptance of this designation marked him as truly noble.

THE SURRENDER.—(Verses 6 and 7.)—As Jesus uttered these words the officers went backwards and fell to the ground. It may be that the commanding presence intimidated and shocked them as the Goth's were affected when they looked upon the Roman senate. Or, it may be, as many have believed, that there was some supernatural power exerted upon them. Whatever the cause the circumstance showed that the men were powerless, and that had he been disposed to do so, Jesus might have made his escape. While the officers were lying on the ground Jesus repeated the question asked before and received the same reply. All this shows that in reality He surrendered Himself into their hands, without the slightest effort to resist them or to defeat their purpose. This was in full harmony with all His plans to lay down his life voluntarily (John x:18), to become the free and willing sacrifice for the world's sin (Isa. liii:7).

THE REQUEST (Verses 8 and 9)—While thus accepting his own fate without resistance Jesus sought to shield the little company of men, his disciples, who were gathered about him. If he was the person sought He pleaded that they might be allowed to go their way unmolested. It is probable that in this request there was something of affection, but more of foresight. They would be his representatives after his departure, and their lives were therefore precious. Besides, they were not then prepared to face the terrible trial if arrested—they were weak and would have broken down. Possibly they would have compromised him and his cause. Furthermore, he would go alone to judgment and to death. It was eminently fitting that it should be so, and it was predicted, moreover, that in the final struggle and agony he should be alone (Isa. lxiii:3). So also it was foretold that of the true apostles of Jesus (Judas not reckoned among them) not one of them should be lost. Love and wisdom were shown in the request.

THE CONFLICT (Verses 10 and 11).—The impetuous Peter now came to the front. He who had ventured upon the water in the storm to meet his Lord (Matt. xiv:28) who at the memorial feast had professed his superior loyalty (Matt. xxvi:33), was filled with indignation. One of the swords which had been brought, suffered by the master perhaps for this very purpose (Luke xxii:38), was wielded by him with vigorous effect, cutting off an ear of the high priest's servant. This might have been the signal for serious conflict had not Jesus ordered the sword to be sheathed, healed the servant, and declared that an appeal to force was unwise and unnecessary, for had he but asked, angels would have come to his defense. Thus again was displayed the policy of non-resistance, so appropriate to the king of peace (John xviii:36). It was immediately after this episode, as we learn in another place, that Jesus reproached the officers for coming to take Him as a thief (Mark xiv:48), intending probably to indicate that their manner accounted for Peter's act.

THE ARREST (Verses 12, 13, 14).—Judas and Peter, representing treachery and loyalty, had done their work, and the Christ stood, in unarmed and unresisting innocence. The capture by the officers followed. He was led away bound into the city. Was there ever another such prostitution of military power? It was evident that the officers did not charge Jesus with any civil offense. Had they so accused Him they would have conducted him to some tribunal appointed to hear such cases. Instead, they led Him away to Annas, the father-in-law of the then acting high priest. This venerable man had himself exercised the office and he was highly esteemed by the Jewish nation, so that it was deemed necessary to conciliate him in this evil scheme. His son-in-law, Caiaphas, who had already expressed the thought that a life must be sacrificed for the people (John xi:49), would be thereby encouraged in any decision which he might give. So Jesus came an ecclesiastical prisoner to answer charges which jealousy and hate might formulate.

INSTRUCTIONS.—1.—In the garden of Eden the first man fell under Satan's temptation—in the garden of Gethsemane Jesus was betrayed and arrested. 2.—How active was Judas and how watchful his bloody crew, while the disciples slept. 3.—Christ is so tender of His followers that he will not put them upon trials to which he subjects himself. 4.—The heart of Peter was sincere, though his hand was rash,—good intentions are no warrant for irregular actions. 5.—The cause of Jesus has often suffered at the hands of its professed friends, as in the case of Judas. 6.—Though Jesus knew where Judas would seek Him He did not change His plan,—He was ready for His cross when the time came. 7.—One word struck, drove back and prostrated a crowd fierce with hatred, terrible with banners. What shall He do when He comes to judge, if He did thus when He was going to be judged? 8.—Lord, how great are our obligations that thou didst not decline the bitterness of that hour!

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Quickly Cures Tobacco Habit

Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package by Sending Name and Address.

Men need no longer face the trying ordeal of swearing off from tobacco. A well-known chemist of Cincinnati has discovered a remedy that actually offsets

No More Smoke or Dirty Spittoons.

the desire for tobacco, stops the craving for cigarettes, spoils a cigar or pipe smoke and makes it impossible to chew tobacco. One good feature about this new remedy is the fact that it is tasteless, so that ladies mix it in food, tea or coffee, milk or chocolate, and cure their husbands, sons or brothers without their knowing how it happened.

Any man who desires to quit using tobacco may now do so in a very pleasant but thoroughly effective manner without any suffering or nervous tension. The remedy is perfectly harmless, and anyone may have a free trial package by sending name and address to the Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 1829 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Pan-American Exposition.

It costs $10,000,000 to build the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Uncle Sam's biggest guns will be seen there.

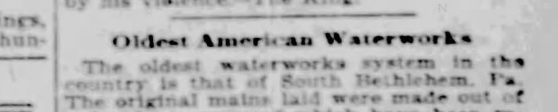
The Midway costs $3,000,000.

The greatest flood of electric light ever seen will be a feature of the Pan-American Exposition.

This exposition will be the first great public event of the twentieth century.

The greatest athletic carnival in the history of America is planned for the Pan-American.

In adorning the exposition buildings, courts and fountains, more than one hundred and twenty-five original sculptured groups will be used.


THE PAN-AMERICAN TUNE.

The Stadium for sports covers nearly ten acres and will seat 12,000 people.

More than two hundred thousand electric lights will be used.

In a number of important particulars the Pan-American Exposition will surpass all former enterprises of the kind.

Arrangements are made for the accommodation of 6,000 animals in the live stock department.

New hotels with accommodations for thousands of guests are building near the exposition grounds.

There will be representatives of forty-two different tribes of Indians in the Indian congress at the exposition next summer.

The Great Question.

Just now the great question is, are we a vacci-nation?—Boston Transcript.

YOU SHOULD NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue Fatal Results are Sure to Follow.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

So when your kidneys are week or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Among the many cures of this wonderful medicine, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, investigated by the Blade, the ones which we publish this week for the benefit of our readers speak in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great remedy:

DES MOINES, IA., Oct. 20, 1900.

"I had been out of health for a long time, and I was taking medicine from a doctor's prescription when I received your sample bottle. I stopped taking the doctor's medicine and used the sample bottle of Swamp-Root. I afterwards took two of your large bottles, bought at my drug store, and they cured me entirely, and have not felt so well for years. I thank you very much for sending me the sample bottle." D. W. SMITH, 1821 Center St.

D. W. SMITH.

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock street, Lynn, Mass., writes on Nov. 2, 1900: About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I was finally able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, and while I

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and to-day I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me.

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

Sample Bottle Free.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Doot will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its wonderful curative properties for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney, liver or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. When writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

HERE'S A FISH THAT HAS EIGHT LEGS

One of the most curious fish ever known was caught at Baltimore recently by a foreman at the Columbian Iron works. It was seen swimming in the dock, and its peculiar motions attracted the attention of the foreman, who lost no time in catching it. The fish is about twelve inches long and of a dark grayish color. The mouth strongly resembles that of a shark, and on its head is a small bump, which some of the watermen at the works declare is the "bump of knowledge."

On either side of the fish are two wings, one large and the other small, which were seen opening and shutting like a fan while the fish was in the water. Below the wings are four legs on either side, resembling those of a crawfish. On the back are large fins, tapering toward the tail. The fish was placed in a glass jar filled with alcohol and was examined by a number of men at the works, who had followed the water all their lives, but had never seen anything like it.

Some at first thought it might be what is called a "shark's pilot," which gave rise to the supposition that a shark was loitering somewhere in the harbor. Others, however, declared that they were puzzled as to its variety, since they could not reconcile the eight legs with the four wings.

She Rejected Him.

Becket—So she didn't accept you after all?

Domleigh—No, I can't say that she did, but she was inclined to look upon me with favor, I think, at first. She said, when I asked her, she only wished 'pa was here.' That looked like consent. But when she added 'or Tige' I began to think we were not made for each other, as I had supposed.—Boston Transcript.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Not a Bit Afraid.

Employer (to clerk who has been sent to collect some money)—Well, what did he say?

Clerk—That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again!

Employer—Did he? Then go back at once and tell him that he is vastly mistaken if he thinks he will intimidate me by his violence.—The King.

Oldest American Waterworks.

The oldest waterworks system in the country is that of South Bethlehem, Pa. The original mains laid were made out of cedar logs, some of which have been recently taken up in a good state of preservation.

The Real Difficulty.

"Are you suffering from cold?"

"No. My trouble started with a cold, but I took all the remedies my friends prescribed and they are what I am suffering from now."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. ....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 165,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

THE NILE DAM.

Word comes from Egypt that the great dam across the Nile at Assouan, the Syene of classic times, is completed. It is one of the world's greatest engineering triumphs. Built of the same indestructible granite as were so many of the monuments of old Egypt, a stone which takes its name, syenite, from the locality of the dam, where it is quarried from the hills, it will be as enduring as the pyramids, and far more valuable to mankind.

This dam will store the waters of the Nile, which will be used for irrigation. Some 600,000 acres of desert land will be brought under cultivation. The dam too, will enable Egypt to guard against a season in which the Nile overflow does not reach its usual level.

The dam is more than a mile long, built from mountain to mountain across the narrow valley at Assouan. It has taken nearly three years to build, and its cost is in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. It submerges, we believe, the island of Philae and its interesting monuments. This island is about a quarter of a mile long and 500 feet wide, and is covered with picturesque ruins of temples, mostly of the times of the Ptolemies, the temple of Isis being the principal one. But interesting as these ruins may be to an archaeologist, the dam is vastly more valuable to Egypt than all her monuments.

This dam was built under the direction of the British government, and is but one of the many ways in which England is improving the land of the Pharaohs. The day will come, under enlightened modern control, when Egypt will be again a flourishing land, with millions of contented and prosperous people.

A COMMERCIAL WAR.

We are probably on the eve of a commercial war with Russia. The Dingley law authorizes the secretary of the Treasury to impose an additional countervailing duty on imports from countries where that industry receives a government bounty. Russian beet sugar receives government aid. Secretary Gage accordingly notified the Russian government, through our minister at St. Petersburg, of his intention to impose the additional duty.

This brought a most vigorous protest from Russia that no bounty was paid—it is only a "discriminating duty." There is no difference between the two, except in name. So the secretary replied the additional duty would have to be imposed; and on yesterday the order was issued to all custom-houses to collect it.

Russia's reply is that she will retaliate by placing a prohibition duty on American steel in all forms. Whether she will do this, remains to be seen. There has been much discussion as to the probability of discrimination against American exports, and we have now reached a point at which it will come, if any is seriously intended.

ARRAIGNED AS A NUISANCE.

The Anti-Saloon League has decided to take a new tack in fighting saloons in Ohio, and the outcome will be watched with interest, not only by saloonists, but by temperance people as well. The League purposes to make a test case on the claim that a saloon is a public nuisance, and should be abolished.

It is understood that legal lights differ on the question, so the fight will not be one-sided. At any rate it is well to have the courts pass on the matter, and then it will be known what can and what can not be done.

It is true that a saloon in a residence district causes a depreciation of realty values in the neighborhood, and on this fact the claim is made that it is a public nuisance in a legal sense. It is the belief of a large number of persons that a saloon anywhere is a nuisance; but if it is so declared by the courts the temperance people will have a legal weapon which they can wield with powerful effect.

THE C. E. CONVENTION.

Some of the Christian Endeavorers are regretting that the national convention of that organization is to be held at Cincinnati the coming summer. The notoriety that city is obtaining through the efforts of some of her people to pull off the prize-fight have led the Endeavorers to feel that they would sooner have the meeting in some other city.

To our mind, there is no place in the country which needs Christian Endeavor more than Cincinnati. And it needs the most strenuous and persistent kind of endeavor. The Endeavorers will not have to go to the slums of the city to find material to work upon. They can direct their evangelistic labors to the "best people" of that benighted city. Cincinnati is by all means the place for the meeting, and we wish the Endeavorers abundant success. There is no reason for sending missionaries to China and elsewhere in heathen lands so long as Cincinnati's moral and religious status stands as it does.

Heavy-weight pugilists have erased Ohio from their map.

COMMERCIAL WAR COMING.

Russia's action in placing of a prohibitive duty on American steel and iron products, in retaliation for our placing a duty on Russian sugar equal to the bounty paid the beet-growers by that government, brings sharply before the American people the commercial struggle which is taking place between America and Europe. Sir Charles Dilke, in a recent letter to the Paris Figaro, remarked that "it is the United States before whom the United Kingdom, as well as Germany and France, must soon lower the flag."

The primacy of the United States as an industrial, commercial and financial world-power is the result of causes that began their operation at the close of the civil war. The people turned with a sense of relief from the bloody combat between the states, and joined hands to repair the ravages of war, to develop the industrial resources of the United States, and, more than all, to secure modern transportation facilities for all sections of our vast area.

Brooks Adams, a gifted writer, in an article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, referring to this transportation problem, gives some facts of interest as to its magnitude. He says that in the decade following the war, we built 160,000 miles of railway, spanning and gridironing the continent, at a cost of ten billion dollars—a sum three times the tremendous war indemnity exacted by Germany from France. Much of this money was obtained in Europe, in Great Britain and on the continent. As Mr. Adams puts it, British money paid, at least in part, for building the railroads that cheapened breadstuffs, which in time made agriculture unprofitable in England.

When the Baring failure caused a money stringency all over Europe, the holders of American railway stocks and bonds, in order to get money, sent their securities here to find a market. In 1893 alone almost a hundred millions of these were paid for by American buyers. Mr. Adams thus vividly pictures this great international movement:

> What America owed abroad can never be computed; it is enough that it reached an enormous sum, to refund which, even under favorable circumstances, would have taken years of effort; actually forced payment brought the nation to the brink of a convulsion. Perhaps no people ever faced such an emergency and paid, without recourse to war. America triumphed through her inventive and administrative genius. Brought to a white heat under compression, the industrial system of the Union suddenly fused into a homogeneous mass. One day, without warning, the gigantic mechanism operated, and two hemispheres vibrated with the shock. In March, 1897, the vast consolidation of mines, foundries, railroads, and steamship companies, centralized at Pittsburg, began producing steel rails at $18 the ton, and at a bound America bestrode the world. She had won her great wager with Fate.

This was in 1897. Mr. Brooks sees a connection between this combination of steel industries, which he thinks will cause us eventually to become the greatest industrial power on the globe, and the movements of European nations in China. He says:

> Within a twelvemonth the rival nations had emptied themselves upon the shore of the Yellow Sea. In November Germany seized Kiao-chau, a month later the Russians occupied Port Arthur, and the following April the English appropriated Wei-hai-wei; but the fact to remember is that just 400 miles inland due west of Kiao-chau lies Tszechau, the center, according to Richtofen, of the richest coal and iron deposits in existence. There with the rude methods used by the Chinese, coal actually sells at 13 cents the ton.

The conclusion at which Mr. Adams arrives is that that the United States must battle for industrial supremacy, not only with one power, but with all Europe combined. "There is not room in the economy of the world for two centres of wealth and empire," says he. "One organism, in the end, will destroy the other. The weaker must succumb. Under commercial competition, that society will survive which works cheapest; but to be undersold is often more fatal to a population than to be conquered." While his assumptions may not be entirely correct, there is certainly enough truth in them to make the American people realize the magnitude of the commercial war upon which we seem to be entering.

MAURICE THOMPSON.

Maurice Thompson has passed away, after a long combat with a disease which proved too deap-seated to cure. All book lovers who have read his Alice of Old Vincennes will lament his death; and there is an added sadness in the fact that this, his latest work, was the one that brought him a great popular success.

Mr. Thompson was born in Fairfield, Ind., in 1844, of southern parents, who afterward removed to Kentucky, and then to the hill country of northern Georgia. Maurice served in the confederate ranks through the civil war. At its close he returned to Indiana, got employment as a civil engineer on a railway survey and rose to the post of chief engineer. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Crawfordsville. In 1879 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1885 was appointed state geologist, and chief of the department of natural history. These different occupations show the versatility of his mind and the scope of his acquirements.

He began writing for periodicals early in the '70's, and published a number of books, which, while highly regarded by many, failed to achieve wide popular acceptance. It was not till he rescued the famed expedition of Gen. George Rogers Clark and his Kentuckians to the Wabash country, and the capture of the French post at Vincennes, by weaving the historical facts into a broidery of fiction, that he touched the popular heart. Alice of Old Vincennes was his last and his best work.

NO MORE PRIZE FIGHTS.

Governor Nash proposes that Ohio shall be a closed state to pugilists. He will advise the executive officers of every city and county that the Ohio law prohibits prize-fighting, and that they are charged to see the law obeyed. He proposes that there shall be no more prize-fights in this state, at least during his administration.

Brady, the manager of the pugilist Jeffries, has taken a most sensible view of the matter. He says he will never again manage a bruiser; that the limits in which fighting is allowed are steadily narrowing until there is "no money in it," and therefore he proposes to get out of the whole thing.

Attorney General Sheets is to be commended for his activity on behalf of the state in preventing Ohio being disgraced by prize fighters. He took hold of the matter in the beginning with zeal and pushed the case in a most forcible way.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SALE.

Whatever may be the feeling of people living in other sections of the country, it is certain that those on the Pacific coast, and all others who depend upon the great Southern Pacific system for transportation, are heartily glad of the change which brings it under the control of broad-gauge men like J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman and H. G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific.

The Huntington management of the Southern Pacific was a burden to the people dependent upon its lines. It was narrow, repressive, and its line of policy was to tax the traffic all it would bear. The death of C. P. Huntington has led to the sale of the system over which he ruled so long with a rod of iron, and it has now passed into the hands of men who have broader and more enlightened views as to the management of a great railway. Their policy is to adjust rates so as to develop the country through which their roads run, as this will bring increased traffic and consequently profit.

In a word, the old, selfish Huntington policy is to be abandoned for one which will co-operate with the farmers, the stock-raisers, the manufacturers, the miners and other patrons of the road. The cardinal principle is recognized that the prosperity of the people of the country through which the lines pass means the prosperity of the road itself.

No better statement of the new school of railroad management can be given than that contained in an interview a few days ago with H. G. Burt, of the Union Pacific. Mr. Burt is not a financier, but a very able and very practical railroad manager. After referring to the vast improvements made by the Union Pacific within the past three years, in the way of cutting down grades, newly ballasting the road, the purchase of new equipment and the replacement of bridges, he said:

> The company is also spending thousands of dollars in developing new coal fields, which will materially increase its already large bituminous coal traffic.
>
> Tht railroad owns a large amount of land in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Utah, which is being rapidly disposed of to settlers. Prosperity reigns in these states. . . . There never existed better feeling between the farmers and the railroad company. State legislatures have grown more sensible in their treatment of the company. The people are growing to feel that the company has their interests in mind as well as its own. The railroad and the people have learned the value of conservatism.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

General Valeriano Weyler, the butcher of Cuba, is now credited with a design to overthrow the dynasty in Spain. As captain general, he proclaimed martial law in Madrid on the occasion of the wedding of the Princess of the Asturias, and there are many in Europe who think he is planning for a coup d'etat. Weyler in the role of "the man on horseback" would be a most interesting addition to the internal disquiet of the decadent Kingdom.

The troubles there are simply a revolt against existing conditions. High taxes, low wages, stagnated industries, all combine to make the lot of the people unendurable. The present dynasty is extremely unpopular, and the marriage of the King's sister to a man very distasteful to the masses of the people has added to this feeling. The impoverishment which resulted from the war with the United States has made conditions worse instead of better, and the masses of the Spaniards are ripe for revolt.

Were the people to unite with the single purpose of overthrowing monarchial rule and its exactions, as did the French people a century ago, there might be some hope of a betterment. The Spaniards are probably incapable of self-rule under a republic, as the French proved themselves to be at the time of the great revolution, but out of the tangle might come a more liberal form of government, which would not oppress the people. But the Carlists have many adherents, there are many republicans, and with divided opinions and aims the probability is that an attempt at revolution would put Weyler or some other tyrant in power, and the people fail to obtain any real relief. It would be simply a change of taskmasters.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

The visit of the Fisk Jubilee Singers to Toledo recalls the band of singers of a quarter of a century ago, who met with such popular favor that they sang into existence the great Jubilee Hall of Fisk University, at Nashville, costing $100,000, with $50,000 more which was used in buying a campus of 35 acres—once a part of a slave plantation.

The university was named for Gen. Fisk, and it was the first institution for the higher education of colored youth established in the South after the civil war had emancipated the race. The old, childish dreams of the freedmen that, given the ability to read and write, they could at one step take place with the white race, with 2,000 years' advantage in civilization and enlightenment, have all vanished. The true leaders of the negro people, like Booker T. Washington, realize that the education and the moral as well as mental uplifting of the race is the key to the color question in the South; and Fisk university is one of the useful factors in this mighty work. The present tour of the Singers is to raise funds for endowment. It stands steadily by the truth that the negro must have opportunity for university education, not merely industrial alone—a proposition whose soundness none can deny.

THE OHIO MAN AGAIN.

The appointment of Prof. E. F. Johnson, of Michigan university, to be one of the supreme judges in the Philippines, brings to the front another Ohio man and a resident of the Northwestern portion of the state.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Van Wert county, and represented that county in the General Assembly when he was but 22 years of age, one of the youngest men who ever occupied such a position. For several years he has been connected with the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and he won distinction in that line. He is the author of several books which are considered authorities, and which are used in the law department of the university.

The appointment of Mr. Johnson as one of the supreme judges of the Philippines is an excellent one. He is a man of ability and integrity, and a most prodigious worker. It is understood he has not made up his mind to accept, but at any rate the honor of the appointment was worthily bestowed.

Roosevelt certainly has reason to feel annoyed at the fake stories told of his hunting trip.

JUDGE HOLLISTER'S DECISION.

Considering the efforts in Cincinnati to hold the prize-fight, the majority public opinion rather leaned to the view that Judge Hollister would decide that the proposed contest was to be a boxing-match, not a prize-fight, and would therefore deny the injunction asked for. The old-time question, "can any good come out Nazareth?" expressed the popular idea.

So the strong, incisive, plain-spoken decision against the pugilists came as an agreeable surprise to many, and as a delight to all decent Ohioans. Not content with declaring the proposed contest to be a prize-fight, and hence forbidden by state law, Judge Hollister went on to declare it would constitute a public nuisance, which equity courts are bound to restrain; that his, being a court of equity, has full power to enjoin the fight, and that he was bound to grant a permanent injunction against it.

The judge was severe in his general discussion of such contests. He declared that the city's fair name, and its reputation as a law-abiding community constitute a property right sufficient to enjoin a prize-fight. He anathematized the whole affair as a distinct step backward in civilization, which would affect the whole community. Further, he upheld the right of the state to interfere through the attorney general, because it is directly concerned in every case involving public morals.

The whole state owes a debt to gratitude to this fearless and honest judge for his manly and wise decision. Nor must the fact be forgotten that Governor Nash, also, for his correct attitude. He realized that the court might decline to grant the permanent injunction asked for, and he laid his plans accordingly to use the military arm of the state to prevent the fight from taking place. The pugs may rage, but governor and judge are both right, and public opinion supports them by an overwhelming majority.

The Saengerfest people are now reaping the reward of their unwise attempt to liquidate a debt of $67,000 by criminal violation of the law. They have spent nearly $50,000 more in preparing for the fight. Besides this, they will have to pay $5,000 forfeit to the two principals and the fees of six lawyers who conducted their losing case in court. The total will reach fully $125,000. They have thus almost doubled the original debt by their folly, but no one sympathizes with them.

CALLING A HALT.

The President is urging upon his friends in Congress to call a halt on undue expenditures. He has not adopted the method which Mr. Cleveland used in exploiting his ideas—that of sending a blunt message to Congress to call attention thereto. Mr. McKinley does not indulge in grand-stand plays. He takes the quieter but quite as effective mode of calling Senators and Representatives for consultation, and gives his argument the added force of a personal request to an individual legislator.

A Republican Senator, referring to this action of the chief executive, made the following comment, which fits the case accurately, from the standpoint of good citizenship and good government as well as from that of Republicanism:

> The President has often been charged with lacking backbone and having a disposition to seek the alternative that affords least resistance, but he is a good executive officer and he realized before any one of us that the piles of glittering gold hoarded in the treasury as surplus would excite the latent avarice of congress. Our advent upon the stage of world powers, with our possessions in the tropics, in the far east, bordering Asia, in the frozen north and in the middle of the Pacific ocean, doubtless carries many financial burdens from which there is no honorable escape, but we have exhausted this argument. The benefits are all apparently sown, and it will take years at this rate to reap any rewards. Our burdens are much heavier, but the war is practically over, and we ought to be at the normal standard of expenses. It is time, therefore, to register an emphatic protest and stir up popular feeling. It is harmful to Republican party interests to raise this cry, but it will teach those who have hold of the purse strings to act with more patriotism and loyalty to duty.

NEEDS REORGANIZING.

It would seem that one of the duties devolving upon the next Ohio General Assembly would be a reorganization of the office of dairy and food commissioner so that all the benefits accruing from that office would not go to a favored class.

There is great need in Ohio and in every other state of such a state officer. Food adulterations are so common and often so injurious that there needs to be a close watch kept to protect consumers, but it is believed this can be done without piling up fee bills as is now the case with attorneys connected with this department.

For instance, one of these attorneys was paid by the state $3,200 for his services the past year. Another, a Toledo man, received $2,600 for work which required but a fraction of his time. A number of other attorneys were paid fat fees for little work until the aggregate of these bills reach many thousands of dollars.

The people of the state should not lose sight of the fact that the attorney general is the legal adviser for the various state officers. It is to furnish such advice that he is elected and a salary paid him by the state. The laws of Ohio give him assistants that this work may be rightly performed. So far as known neither the attorney general nor any one of his assistants is overworked. Therefore, it is difficult to understand why the state should set up in the office of dairy and food commissioner a graft for a lot of lawyers and pay them sums of money each year far in excess of what they earn.

The office of dairy and food commissioner is not self-sustaining. In fact the total amount collected in fees and fines last year was but $3,200, a sum equal to that paid one of the attorneys.

Would not these facts lead to the conclusion that a reorganization is necessary?

Washington is expecting three times as many visitors to the inauguration this year as attended the ceremonies four years ago. This is easily explained. Four years ago a Democratic administration was going out and the people were busy trying to get enough bread and could not think of a trip. It is different now.

And now the Democrats of Maryland are preparing a law to deprive the colored men of the rights of citizenship. There is a question which Uncle Sam must settle sooner or later or serious trouble will follow. The states of the south should be compelled to obey the mandates of the constitution.

REFUSE TO SUICIDE.

A good many people, no doubt, wonder at the reason for the Chinese custom of ordering a high official to commit suicide; and the refusal of the individuals who were recently the recipients of such requests, seems a perfectly natural and proper rejoinder. The explanation lies in the fact that in China suicide does not dishonor a man, nor reflect upon his family or his ancestors. But to be executed for an offense degrades the family name and heaps dishonor upon his ancestors—and the latter is far the worst in Chinese eyes, because of their system of ancestral worship. Hence an official ordered to suicide gladly takes that mode, rather than a degrading alternative.

Hence for an official to refuse to commit suicide when so ordered means one of two things—that he understands the order was not intended to be carried out, and merely a scheme to placate the "foreign devils;" or that the fortunate official has an army under his command and can defy the imperial order. In either case, the outlook for a speedy close of the negotiations of the allies is not a bright one. Already Germany is preparing for a great expedition to the interior, and invites the other allies to co-operate with her. Evidently the end is not yet.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

There is a great deal of bosh uttered in Washington about the possibility, probability and need of an extra session of Congress. The need of one will probably not arise unless the matter of the Cuban constitution demands it; or, that the decision of the Supreme court in the matter of the insular cases shall be such that immediate legislation is needed regarding our relations with these acquisitions.

But why should an extra session be held up as a bogie? How can a called session of the national legislative body be harmful, per se? When William McKinley was inaugurated in 1897, one of the first things he did was to call Congress in extraordinary session to legislate on the tariff. The people hailed that action with joy, and the prosperity which followed justified the extra session. If the members of Congress received extra pay, there might be an objection to such a session on the score of economy. But their salaries are annual, and the nation has a right to demand their presence in Congressional halls every working day in the year, if their services are needed.

There is nothing, we believe, of sufficient importance in sight at present to call for an extra session, except the two matters mentioned above. Either of them is certanly important enough to justify the President in assembling the Forty-seventh Congress, and we believe the intelligent masses of the American people will support him in so doing if, in his judgment, the occasion demands that action.

PHILANTHROPY IN GROCERIES

Indiana has a grocer who is combining a high moral standard with business in a way which is bringing substantial returns to his cash account. He marks every article with both the cost price and the selling price. The purchaser sees the narrow margin, out of which running expenses must come before a net profit can be figured, and this pleases his customers, who feel that they are getting their groceries at bed-rock prices.

Then, too, this thrifty and highly moral grocer makes a virtue of not delivering purchases. He tells his customers that he is enabled to sell cheaper by cutting off this item of expense, and they cheerfully lug home their purchases in order to save a cent or two. He sells for cash only, and thus saves in book-keeping and in bad debts. Altogether, this gentleman appears to have a good deal of business acuteness as well as philanthropy in his make-up.

A special election is to be held in the Fourth Maine district, on April 28, to choose a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Boutelle. The district is Republican, and there are many aspirants for the nomination. Maine very sensibily keeps satisfactory Representatives in office, and her four congressmen are generally national quantities, known in every state in the Union. We know nothing of the qualifications of the candidates for the place, but if the Bangor district has a man up to the Littlefield standard, here's hoping he may be the nominee.

The Tenth regulars will soon leave Cuba, and with its departure not an American infantryman will remain in the island. There will still be about 5,000 cavalry and artillery there, however, whose stay will probably be prolonged until the island is finally turned over to the Cubans.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

An Extra Session.

President McKinley announced to several senators who visited him that an extra session of congress will be called when the Cuban constitution is received.

This definite statement sets at rest all speculation regarding the holding of an extra session. The call is likely to be issued soon after the adjournment of the present session, as the Cuban constitution will undoubtedly be completed early in March.

While consideration of our relations with Cuba will be the principal subject of discussion it is not likely that it will be the only thing presented to congress. If the war revenue reduction bill and the rivers and harbors bill should fail at the present session renewed efforts may also be made to secure their passage.

War Tax Reduction.

No agreement has yet been reached by the senate and house conferees in relation to the question of tax reduction. To all appearance the representatives of both houses seem determined to adhere to their respective measures. The house conferees seem to resent very strongly the action of the senate in adopting a measure so markedly different from that proposed by the house as it has. They appear to think that in a sense the senate has encroached upon the prerogative of the house to originate revenue measures. It is not denied that the senate has the right to amend any bill sent to it from the house, and certainly the range of action included under the term amendment is sufficiently wide., but it is believed by the house representatives the process may be used in such a way as to ignore the power of the house in revenue legislation. For some time the house has ben growing restive under the exercise of the power of amendment by the senate in revenue matters. It has submitted in many instances because of the circumstances of urgency insisted upon in behalf of progressive enactments, but it seems to have reached a point at which it is likely to try conclusions with the senate over the question as to the control over revenue legislation. The outcome will be watched with interest; at present the contest looks as if it might involve the defeat of any comprehensive measure of tax reduction at the present session of congress.

Cuba and Ourselves.

Up to the present no progress has been made in the matter of defining the relations between Cuba and the United States. At the last moment, so to speak, a committee has been appointed to consider the matter, but this action has been taken after the constitution itself has been formulated. It is suggested in some quarters even that the question should be postponed until after the constitution has been adopted, and it is urged that no trace of indpendence will be left if the United States is to be allowed to have coaling stations in Cuba and is to arrange the programme of the island's foreign relations. It is thought, however, that a majority of the members of the constitutional convention would be willing to consider the question of the relations between Cuba and the United States at the present time. The situation at Havana is regarded attentively by the Washington authorities, who will doubtless feel called upon to take some action in case the convention should adjourn without making any declaration. In case this should happen, and the adjournment should take place too late to permit of Congress taking action in relation to the matter, it is likely that the President will call an extra session to pass upon the Cuban constitution, and declare what shall be the relation between the United States and the lately emancipated island. The President appears to feel that he should have the advice of Congress in determining a matter of such importance.

An Unjust Provision.

One of the features of the new postal code is a provision requiring weekly periodicals to pay from 1 to 2 cents postage on every copy delivered through the mails to a subscriber in the city in which the periodical is published. If this provision should be adopted it will cost more to send such a periodical to a subscriber in its own city than to one living in any other part of the United States or Canada—a truly anomalous situation. It would, moreover, be in the highest degree oppressive, for it would in most cases add over a dollar a year—a large percentage of the subscription price—to the cost of circulating such a periodical. Such a provision has existed in the case of monthly and quarterly periodicals, but on those the burden is far less than it would be on the weeklies, which would be taxed fifty-two instead of twelve times a year. The weekly periodicals of the country have never been so little deserving of such repressive, in some instances even prohibitive, treatment as now, and we hope that once its atention has been drawn to the matter, the sober second thought of Congress will eliminate this most oppressive and unnecessary provision.

Wilcox to Remain.

There should be general commendation of the action taken by the House committee on elections in confirming the right of the Hawaiian delegate to a seat with the national representatives. In taking a broad and liberal view of the charges against Mr. Wilcox the committee acted wisely and in keeping with the disposition of the people of this republic.

Mr. Wilcox comes as the first delegate from a new country which has been but a short time under the Stars and Stripes, and the committee felt that the people of this and other insular possessions should understand they were not to be met by mere technical objections which would deprive them of representation. There may have been irregularities in the election of Delegate Wilcox, but the committee assured itself that in the voting the will of the people had been expressed in much the same way as it is done in the oldest of our states.

So far as the charges of treason were concerned it was found that the expressions attributed to Mr. Wilcox were made prior to the organic act making Hawaii a territory, and there was no disposition to go into these issues. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the committee properly concluded that the charges filed against Mr. Wilcox were not sufficient to warrant his removal.

It would be manifestly unfair to expect from the people of Hawaii, of Porto Rico or of the Philippines the same standard of excellence which we demand from those of the sovereign states. It is but natural they will make some mistakes ere they fully learn our standards, and it cannot be denied we do not always set them the best example in the matter of public elections. We should treat them with that broad charity which their ignorance and our own shortcomings suggest. It will be soon enough to look for perfection in our new-found peoples when we have ourselves attained it.

Troubles of Spain.

A widespread series of disturbances in Spain, occurring concurrently with the preparations for a marriage in the royal family, have given the Spanish authorities no small concern during the week. Anti-clerical demonstrations and riots, coupled with the appeals to the army and the holding of meetings to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, have led the ministry to fear a revolutionary outbreak and to take stringent measures to check a popular uprising. The capital has been placed under martial law, and Captain-General Weyler has established a censorship so rigorous that the newspapers are not allowed to publish even the official news supplied by the Minister of the Interior, and are not allowed to use blank space to indicate where paragraphs have been suppressed. Even the ministerial organ appears with mutilated paragraphs, and the manuscripts of all plays are obliged to be submitted to the military censor before being produced. The trouble may blow over, but at present it is seemingly serious enough to call for the most vigorous methods of precaution.

Business Situation.

Reports with regard to the condition of business are in the main of a highly encouraging character. While the changes in the situation from week to week have been comparatively slight lately, they all have been in the direction of further improvement, and the outlook for the coming month is one full of promise for general trade interests. That an enormous consumptive ability exists is demonstrated by the fact that the demand is largely for a higher grade of goods. There is more inquiry in all departments of business, and this inquiry doubtless will increase as the season advances.

Peace at Hand.

Peace is coming in the Philippines. The people in Luzon, Panay and other islands are evidently convinced that it is now safe and to their best interest to openly declare their allegiance to the United States; to co-operate in organizing civil government and in suppressing robber bands. Judge Taft and his able associates are now making addresses in various towns and the outlook is brighter in that quarter than it has been since the insurrection broke out.

GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE OF MAY 17 NEXT

MAP OF THE PATH OF TOTALITY.

The year 1901 is barren of eclipses visible in the United States. There will be one of the moon, and a lunar appulse; and two eclipses of the sun, none of which can be seen in this county. But one solar eclipse, on May 17, is total, and therefore of the highest interest to astronomers and scientific men. The map shows the path of totality. It will be noted that most of it lies in the ocean. The only land it crosses is on the islands Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and New Guinea. The track of totality is 145 miles wide.

The most favorable positions for observing the eclipse are in Sumatra, and expeditions from most civilized nations are preparing to go there for observations. The period of totality is comparatively long, being 6 minutes and 26 seconds; and the importance of the event is much accentuated by the fact that observers will have more time for observations than is often the case.

The eclipse expedition sent out by the United States government will be stationed at Solok, Sumatra, which is only a few miles south of the equator. About the middle of the west coast of that island is Padang, a large seaport, with an extensive commerce, and the residence of the Dutch governor of the island—for Sumatra belongs to Holland. From Padang, a railway runs to Solok, a village 1,500 feet above the sea, which has a telegraph office and a hotel. Here the Americans will put up their instruments and hope for a clear day to observe the celestial phenomenon. The party will go from San Francisco on the United States army transport Sheridan, which sailed from that port on Saturday.

The party will be taken to Manila on the Sheridan, and from thence a naval vessel will take it to Padang. From there they will go by rail to Solok. That village is not on the central line of totality, but some 20 miles from it. This deviation from the center shortens the time of totality at Solok by a half-minute, making it but 5 minutes and 52 seconds, but this is unusually long for a total eclipse. The phenomenon will occur a few minutes after noon at Solok, which will be about midnight of the 17th in the United States.

The government eclipse expedition is under the direction of Professor A. N. Skinner, of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the party includes Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes observatory; Dr. S. A. Mitchell, of the Columbus university; Dr. Humphreys, of the University of Virginia; Mr. Gilbert, of Johns Hopkins university, and Mr. I. E. Jewell and Mr. W. W. Dinwiddie, of the United States Naval Observatory. These, with other astronomers who have joined the expedition, may be sent to different points in Sumatra along the line of totality, so as to lessen the chances of failure due to the intervention of cloudy weather during the eclipse.

On their arrival at Padang, the members of the expedition will become the guests of the Dutch government, which is also sending an expedition to Sumatra, under the direction of Professor A. A. Nyland, director of the Utrecht observatory, Holland, and Dr. J. H. Wilterdink, astronomer at the Royal observatory, Leyden, Holland.

These professors will join the United States Naval Observatory party on their arrival at Padang. Last year Professor Nyland and Dr. Wilterdink came all the way from Europe to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on May 28, and they were commissioned by the Dutch government to visit stations of American eclipse observing parties.

They obtained permission from Professor Campbell, the present director of the Lick observatory, to assist the Lick observatory expedition, for the benefit of the experience. The two astronomers, who had come all the way from Holland to study the corona during a brief interval of 85 seconds, felt well repaid for their trouble, and considered the experience obtained of inestimable value to them in preparing them for their own work in Sumatra this year.

Prof. E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes observatory, was stationed at Wadesboro, N. C., during last summer's eclipse, and succeeded in making some very fine negatives of the sun's corona. He takes to Sumatra the same instrument he then used. It is named a coelostat. It consists of the mounting of an equatorial telescope, but without the latter; on the polar axis is placed a flat or plane mirror, fifteen inches in diameter. The polar axis and mirror are moved by clockwork, and is the only part of the instrument that moves.

This mirror throws the light from the sun into the lens, which rests on a small pier near it, and the light passing through the lens (which is six inches in diameter) is brought to a focus sixty-one and a half feet away in a small, dark house. The lens and the dark house are connected by a horizontal tube, which will be some sixty feet long.

This is a wooden framework covered with red waterproof paper. In the dark room, where the exposures are made, the plates will be placed in a vertical frame, so that the image from the lens will fall on them. Some of the exposures will be rather long. One, for instance, will be perhaps of two and a half minutes' duration, another one minute, and another about half a second. The longest exposure will be on a plate forty inches square.

This will be the largest plate ever used for the purpose. The moon's image will be seven inches in diameter. Other plates will be thirty inches square, and plates fourteen by seventeen will also be used. Being in the dark room when the plate is exposed one can see the image of the corona as it falls on the sensitive plate and can watch it.

Thus we see how astronomers are ready—nay, eager—to travel thousands of miles for the purpose of studying the sun's corona, one of the greatest problems in science. To the unscientific it is the most glorious spectacle ever observed, and impressive beyond compare. Outlined against the sky, now draped with the mantle of night, the moon is suspended like a black globe in midair, while all around it glows the glorious, indescribable corona. No painter ever wielded brush that could produce that matchless silvery light. Against the dazzling white of the inner corona gleam the solar flames, like rubies, while beyond stream the silvery rays of the outer corona, blending with the shadowy tints of the sky. Over the earth the darkness droops like a mantle, on which a few bright stars glitter, like gems nestling in its folds or fastening it to the sky overhead. All too rapidly the glorious spectacle fades in the returning glare of sunlight, and the wondrous vision vouchsafed by nature vanishes.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

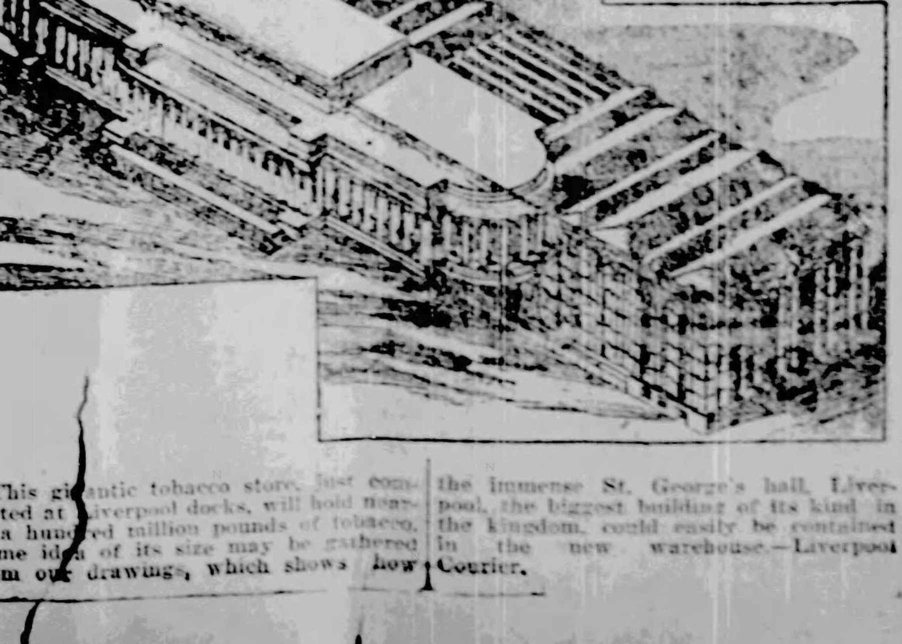
JACK RABBIT WON RACE FROM GREYHOUND

The noted racing jack rabbit, "Teddy Roosevelt," owned by Gen. W. H. Gentry, of Lexington, Ky., outstripped the speediest greyhound that could be procured, in a twelve mile race on February 8, before 1,000 people, who went out to witness the novel contest. A. B. Hutchcraft's hound, "Bing," holding several records in this part of the state, was brought over from Barbourville to outrun the rabbit, but dropped, exhausted at the eleventh mile.

At 8 o'clock the rabbit was started out on a track in a twelve-acre lot, measuring one-half of a mile around, with 100 yards headway. The hound tugged at his leader, trembling in anxiety for the race. The rabbit hopped away on three legs, evidently understanding that a long chase was ahead, and when the dog was released and round after round of the track was made, he peered back at his pursuer, quickening or slackening his pace to keep an even distance in the lead. First one foot, then another, was drawn up under his body for a rest, and the hound sped on all fours, fast exhausting his strength. Eighteen rounds of the course were made and it was evident that the hound could not win.

After four more frantic halves the pursuer dropped, exhausted and scarcely able to move, while bunny nimbly hopped to his little cage and was soon nibbling an ear of popcorn, blinking complacently at his admirers. The stakes, a car of coal, went to General Gentry.

LARGEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD



This gigantic tobacco store, just completed at Liverpool docks, will hold nearly a hundred million pounds of tobacco. Some idea of its size may be gathered from our drawings, which shows how the immense St. George's hall, Liverpool, the biggest building of its kind in the kingdom, could easily be contained in the new warehouse.—Liverpool Courier.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine Cures

Every breeder should occasionally give his stock a dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. Roaming at large, animals and fowls select their own food and find herbs to keep their bodies healthy. Confined in stables or enclosures they cannot select, but must take what man provides. Nearly all their diseases are of the digestive organs, for unlike persons their brains and nervous system are not easily affected. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is both a powerful cure and a sure preventive. It prevents diseases by keeping the stomach and bowels regular, and the liver active. No hog or chicken ever took cholera with a healthy liver. The following testimonials show what the medicine has done.

HORSES.

20th and Carr Sts., St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1899.
After having tried almost every stock medicine on the market I was induced to try Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. I found it superior to any I had ever used. After a few doses the sick horse was in good condition, having a better appetite and doing much better work. I can truly recommend it for the good it will do for horses.
G. F. STAATS,
Foreman Grafeman Dairy Co.

HOGS.

Webark, Ind. Ter., Jan. 16, 1899.
I had some very poor hogs and I turned some of them out of the pen to die. After that I got hold of some Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and gave it to them in slop. They commenced to improve at once, and I continued the medicine and now they are all doing well.
FRED SWET.

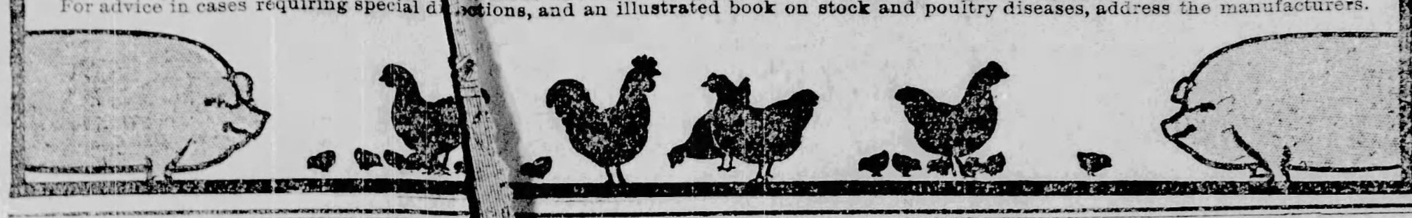
POULTRY.

Ridgedale, Tenn., July 11, 1899.
Last spring my chickens were attacked by cholera and some of them were so near dead they could scarcely walk. I gave them some Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine with corn meal and in two days they were all so well that the only way I could tell the sick ones from the well was by the color of their combs, which were pale. I only used one 25 cent can of medicine on the whole flock of 175. It is a God-send to poultry raisers. Mrs. N. C. EVANS.

CATTLE.

Orrville, Ohio, May 3, 1899.
We are using Thedford's Black-Draught in our family with great satisfaction. It is so quick in doing the work, and yet it is so mild and so pleasant. We also use Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, and it has saved us a cow and a calf and keeps our chickens healthy. Our three weeks old pigs took something like spasms. We gave the mother the Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and the pigs that were not dead got well. Mrs. D. V. FLICKINGER.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is carefully compounded in the great southern laboratory of The Chattanooga Medicine Co., and is put up in air-tight tin cans to preserve its virtues. The cans contain one-half pound of the medicine, and are sold at 25c apiece. If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a trial can will be sent you. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.



Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

½ doz. Tea Spoons	$ .75
1 doz. Tea Spoons	1.20
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Spoons	1.75
½ doz Table Spoons	1.30
1 doz. Table Spoons	2.25
½ doz. Dessert Forks	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Forks	1.75
Sugar Spoon	.25
Butter Knife	.30

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.29.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

MAURICE THOMPSON.

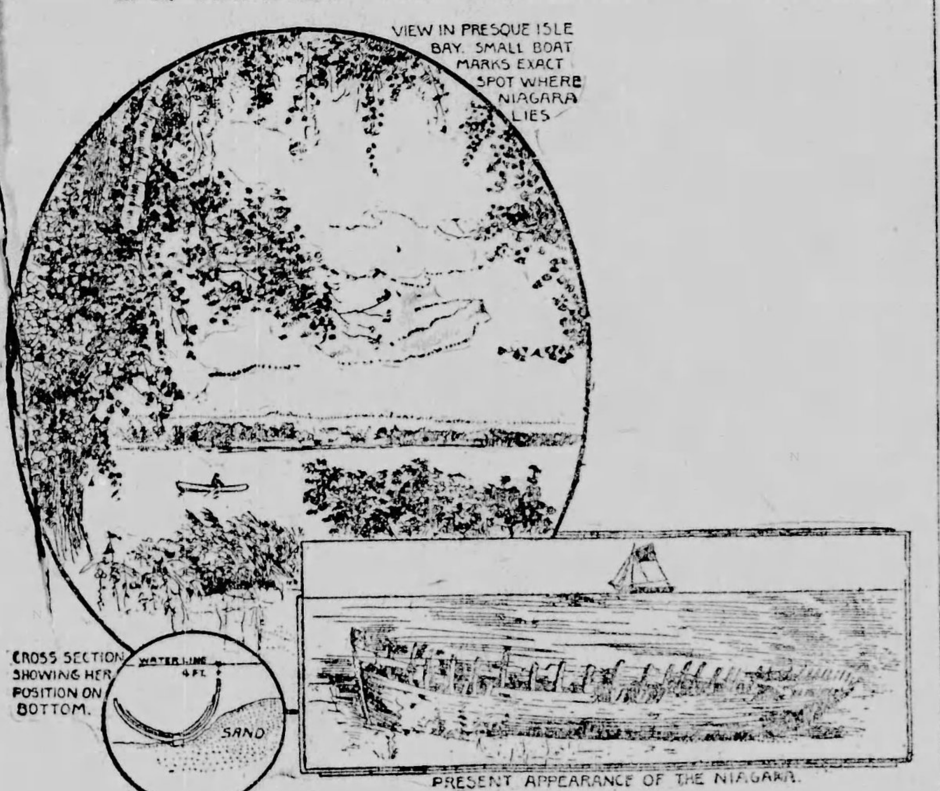
Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15.—Maurice Thompson, the novelist, died at 3:25 a. m. to-day, after an illness of many weeks. He had been alive several days by the use of stimulants.

Mr. Thompson became unconscious

MAURICE THOMPSON.

about 9:30 o'clock last night and passed away without a sign of pain. All the members of his family were at the bedside. It is thought the funeral will be held here Monday.

PERRY'S FLAGSHIP NIAGARA TO BE ADDED TO NATION'S TROPHIES



MISERY BAY AND THE BONES OF PERRY'S FLAGSHIP NIAGARA.

Here lies the hull of the famous flagship. It is beneath the water, but is visible on any bright day. The other illustrations show the position of the hull and the sand ledge against which it lies.

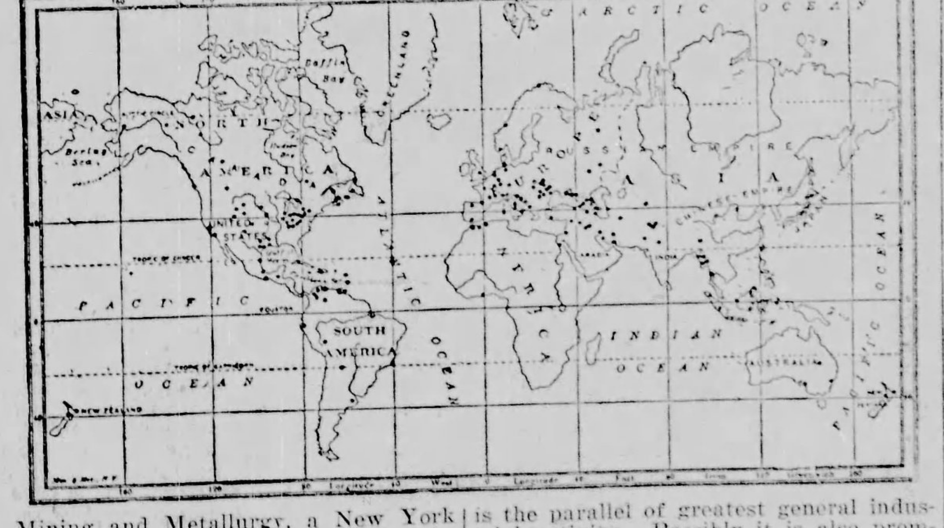
Erie, Pa., Feb. 9.—The bleached bones of the sloop Niagara, after nearly a century's rest at the bottom of Erie Bay, unhonored, uncared for, and only a fertile field for relic hunters, seem destined at last to be rescued from oblivion. A bill now before congress carries with it an appropriation of $40,000 for the raising and restoration of Commodore Perry's famous flagship in the battle of Lake Erie, fought when the last century was young.

All that now remains of the once heroic sloop are her bare ribs and keel. Everything else portable, even the hand-forged bolts which held the boat together, have been stripped from her and passed into the possession of relic hunters.

Part of the fleet, including the Lawrence and Niagara, which twisted the lion's tail in the battle of Lake Erie, on September 10, 1813, was hurriedly built at Erie in the winter of 1812-1813, the timber being cut from nearby forests and used without seasoning. The Lawrence and Niagara were made from the same model, being 100 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam, 9 feet depth of hold and pierced for twenty guns. The frame work was all of oak.

It was on the blood-stained deck of the Niagara, just as the firing ceased, that Perry penned his famous message to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

Petroleum Deposits of the World.



Mining and Metallurgy, a New York periodical, to which credit is due for the above map, publishes in its issue for February 1 an interesting article by Dr. David T. Day, in which he remarks upon the wide distribution of petroleum shown by the map, and observes:

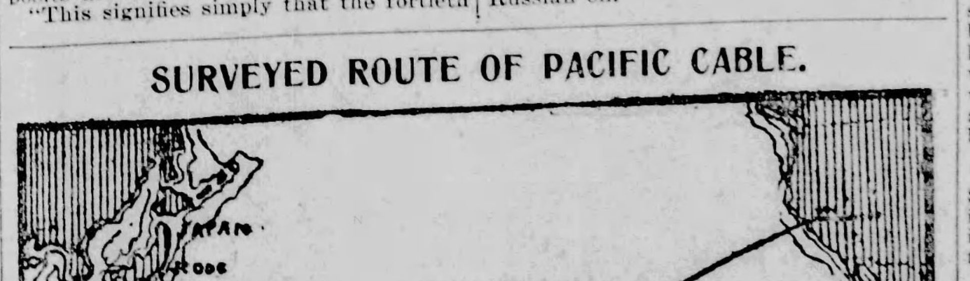
"While petroleum is scattered over a great area, the principal deposits so far discovered follow the fortieth parallel of north latitude through the oil regions of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

"Eastward we find them again in Galicia, and the same line not only runs almost directly through Baku, in the great Russian field, but the Japanese deposits are on nearly the same parallel.

"This signifies simply that the fortieth is the parallel of greatest general industrial activity. Possibly it is also promising for future oil developments. By no means has advantage yet been taken of all the oil of this fortieth parallel. The probability is that the deposits of Wyoming will prove very valuable when the western increase of population justifies their utilization."

Russia, from her deposits on the shores of the Caspian Sea, produces a little more oil than the United States, her aggregate being over 6,000,000 barrels per year; but it is not so good as ours for an illuminant. American crude oil yields 75 per cent of illuminating oil, while 26 per cent is considered a good yield from Russian oil.

SURVEYED ROUTE OF PACIFIC CABLE.



Wireless Telegraphy.

"This wireless telegraphy reminds me of a groundless quarrel."

"What possible connection is there between the two?"

"It's practically having words over nothing."—Philadelphia Times.

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"Heiskell's Ointment is giving the greatest satisfaction where other ointments failed."—Sisters of Charity, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Cleveland, O.

Pen Portrait of Kitchener

He was tall, about six feet two or three; his figure ungainly and his shoulders sloped; he slouched in his gait as he walked in long, knee-bending strides. He was a much older man than his pictures made him appear to be. His face—it may have been the Egyptian sun—was brick red. It was full of little lines, and his prominent steel-gray eyes had a peculiar expression: one of them—I have forgotten whether it was the left or the right—had a habit of roving by itself, while the other transfixed you with a cold and piercing glare. To a certain extent the eyes are characteristic of the man, for Kitchener is known to be able to see things near by and things far off at the same time.

For the Occasion.

"Please look pleasant," remarked the photographer.

Snap went the camera.

"And now, ma'am," he continued, "you may resume your natural expression."—Philadelphia Times.

NO PRIZE FIGHT.

Judge Hollister Makes Permanent the Injunction Against It.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—Judge Hollister began reading his opinion at 11:30 and it was believed that it would require four hours or more for him to complete the 102 pages of type-written copy.

Judge Hollister sustained the state on all points at issue. He not only held that courts of equity have jurisdiction against public nuisances, but also that prize fights are public nuisances and that the proposed contest between Jeffries and Ruhlin was to be a prize fight for the championship of the world and not a boxing match for points.

The decision was severe in language as well as decisive in its holding. It held the proposed event to be a public nuisance, a moral wrong, a crime before the

JUDGE HOLLISTER.

law, and such a menace to society as should be restrained even in courts of equity.

In reviewing the testimony, Judge Hollister complimented Mr. Brady in saying that his evidence commanded the respect of the court, but he was severe on Manager Madden as "an insincere and evasive witness, whose testimony regarding the difference between prize fights and boxing contests could not be given credence."

Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—Governor Nash is not satisfied with having prevented the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, which was to have taken place in Cincinnati to-night. It was announced to-day that he is determined there shall be no more prize fights in Ohio during his administration. Within a few days he will advise the sheriff of every county and mayor of every city and town that the laws of the state forbid prize fighting and they must be obeyed.

Ohio laws governing prize fighting are somewhat difficult of interpretation. The distinction between a prize fight and a sparring exhibition is not very clearly drawn. However, the governor declares that boxing matches in Ohio during the remainder of his administration will be confined to sparring contests between bonafide members of bonafide athletic clubs. The governor will use all the power of the state, if need be, to prevent the other kind, and boxing gloves of five ounces or less will be a drug on the market.

Had troops been sent to Cincinnati it is declared there would have been an exhibition of quick mobilization never before equalled in Ohio. Arrangements had been perfected for sending four regiments and a battery. Governor Nash intended going to the front and taking personal command.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—After a joint meeting of the Saengerfest Athletic association directors and of Managers Brady and Madden last night, $10,000 of forfeit on deposit at the Atlas National bank was turned over to Brady and Madden. They had each deposited $2,500 of this amount, and received the same back in equal amounts. Of the $5,000 forfeit deposited for the Saengerfest Athletic association, Brady received $3,750 and Madden only $1,250. This was due to the fact that Brady had borne all the expenses except those at the training quarters of Ruhlin. Brady has had Ed. G. Cook here with the promoters for months. He also secured the tickets and paid those in charge of the ticket office since January 23 and such other expenses as were necessary. Brady was the manager for the Saengerfest association, as well as for Jeffries.

CHURCH WINDOWS WRECKED

Winfield, Kas., Feb. 14.—War on the "joints" here yesterday is supposed to have caused the destruction, during the night, of all but two windows of the United Presbyterian church. It is supposed to have been done by partisans of the "joint" keepers.

Several warrants have been issued for persons alleged to have been implicated in the destruction of the church windows. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars, as the windows were all of stained glass.

Rev. Dr. Hendershot, pastor of the church, is a strong Prohibition worker. When the press reports of the vandalism circulated about town, feeling, which had been intensely aroused by yesterday's destruction of a leading "joint," became redoubled and fistic encounters in the streets were numerous.

Effingham, Kas., Feb. 14.—Many students of the Effingham county night school, led by two professors, raided a barber shop during the night, believing liquor was being sold in the place. None was found, but a lot of empty beer and whisky bottles were broken. The crowd also wrecked several cases of empty beer bottles at the railway station.

Hiawatha, Kas., Feb. 14.—Judge Smart has sentenced three local "jointists" to jail for 90 days each for selling liquor and assessed a fine against them.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

New York, Feb. 18.—The sub-committee of the industrial commission met here to-day. The following were present: Ex-Congressman Thomas W. Phillips, of Pennsylvania; Chas. J. Harris, of North Carolina; John L. Kennedy, of New Jersey; Eugene Conger, editor of the Grand Rapids Herald. Mr. Phillips presided. The other members are Senator Mallory, of Florida, and Congressman William Lorimer.

The purpose of the sessions to be held in this city is to make inquiry into the recent combination between railroads entering the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. The first witness to-day was James E. Childs, general manager of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad.

Questions were put to Mr. Childs, to show that the railroads own and operate coal mines, and in other cases buy the coal they carry to tidewater instead of acting simply as carriers.

Mr. Childs said that along his lines about 20 per cent. of the coal shippers were independent operators.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills

Twice 30 Years

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years and I do not think there is anything equal to it for a hair dressing."—J. A. GRUENENFELDER, Grantfork, Ill., June 8, 1899.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years and can testify to its wonderful merits. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and my hair soft and glossy. And it has prevented my hair from turning gray." — Mrs. F. A. SOULE, Billings, Mont., Aug. 30, 1899.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Money He Is Making in Buying and Selling Properties.

New York, Feb. 14.—J. Pierpont Morgan decided to bring the steel industry of the United States under his control and now the men who have developed this industry are scurrying over the land in the effort to carry out the plan.

Henry Clay Frick, the fighting coke king, has come to New York from Pittsburg. Charles H. Schwab, president of the Carnegie Steel company, ran over to Pittsburg, Sunday, and hurried back again Monday night. Gates, Gary and a half hundred other leaders in the steel trade continue their activity.

Morgan is the playwright. He has laid his plot. He has outlined his scenes. He has selected his characters. While the banker munches a cigar in his office at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, the rehearsal, most private, occupies the stage. The first act in Chicago, the

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

second act in Pittsburg, the third act in New York—and all scenes are filled with the smoke of rolling mills and the angry glare of furnaces. The murmur of the minority stockholders is heard without; and all the actors move quickly, slowly, gayly or sadly in that surpassing drama "The Billion Dollar Trust."

It is much like magic that a man should come quickly possessed of $25,000,000 by manipulating properties he does not own; but it is simple after you understand it.

Therefore in the work of consolidating companies Morgan has what hardly another possesses, unlimited command of money. He dominates so many boards of directors that he is enabled to order one board to sell and another board to buy.

How much will Morgan make out of the trust organization?

Wall street believes that it will not be less than $25,000,000.

The other day Morgan bought three railroads and sold them to another railroad. He admitted in court that he made $2,300,000.

He will apply this simple principle to the Steel Trust organization.

Little cash is needed. The stockholders of the various companies to be bought will agree to take stock in the Morgan syndicate for their own stock. If the stockholders of the constituent companies do not want syndicate stock, they can have cash.

When Morgan has completed paying out stock for the various constituent companies—stock that was not originally his—he simply takes what is left. If he gets the entire number of companies for $950,000,000, he will retain $50,000,000 of the stock.

So three men may look on the amazing spectacle of a man cashing the confidence the financial world has in him for these millions. Fifty millions may be too high a figure, but Wall street believes that this little idea, working through a month, will net him $25,000,000.

Mr. Frick is stopping at the Holland house, which is also the New York home of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company.

Mr. Frick was asked yesterday some questions concerning the great transaction. Mr. Frick courteously refused to answer them.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Frick, "but I can say nothing at all."

ROOSEVELT ANNOYED.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 18.—Governor Roosevelt was in Colorado Springs yesterday, the guest of P. B. Stewart, who was one of the members of the hunting party in Rio Blanco county during the first three weeks of the ex-governor's outing.

Governor Roosevelt is much annoyed over the hair-raising stories that have been circulated concerning his hunting experiences. To a reporter of the Associated Press he gave the following statement yesterday:

"No correspondent of any newspaper, no man who wrote to or gave any information to any newspaper, was within 40 miles of where I was hunting at any time during the five weeks I was out. The sensational stories, such as those describing adventures with bears and wolves, were deliberate and willful fabrication, and, I understand, were written by men who were not within hundreds of miles of where I was. We did not see a bear nor wolf on the entire trip. Aside from lynx and smaller game, our hunting was confined to hunting the so-called mountain lions or panthers. I got twelve of them. I never enjoyed a holiday more. I have never been out with a better hunter than John Goff. His hounds are, without exception, the best I have ever seen for the work."

ON TRIAL.

Mrs. Nation in Court for Malicious Destruction of Property.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.—Reports that Mrs. Nation and her company of "Home Defenders" would to-day continue their campaign against "joints," proved premature and this morning it was announced that after a conference with her comrades Mrs. Nation had decided to remain inactive for a brief period. A close watch was placed on all places suspected of violating the prohibition law and the "home defenders" declared they will move on the slightest sign of liquor selling.

Mrs. Nation had her preliminary hearing in the city court this morning, on various charges preferred for the damage done by her little army yesterday.

A peace warrant, sworn out by the proprietors of a cold storage company, was served on Mrs. Nation during the morning. She was cited to appear at 1:30 p. m. to answer for the destruction of liquors and bar fixtures yesterday in the storage house.

The hearing was resumed in the city court of the action brought against Mrs. Nation by the proprietors of the "joint" at 476 Kansas avenue, wrecked ten days ago. The courtroom was jammed. Attorney Jamison conducted the prosecution, while Attorney Dumenil carried on the defense. Their tables were piled high with law books, while Dubemil fortified himself with many Biblical quotations. The argument was commenced by the defense. In speaking of the first cases as a parallel to Mrs. Nation's smashing, counsel said: "It is found in the Bible in the temple. We find by Matthew that Christ had entered the temple and abolished that nuisance." He then took up the law in the case, citing a New Hampshire statute that the private party abating a nuisance does not have to do in a manner best suited to the other party.

At this point Mrs. Nation left her seat and opened a window. The cold wind blew in and swept the papers about the court room. Judge McCabe ordered Marshall Ross to close the window and lower it from the top. Mrs. Nation rushed back and again raised the lower sash. She was compelled to remain in her seat when the window was again closed, much to her chagrin.

Mrs. Nation issued the following statement to-day:

"Headquarters of the Home Defenders, Feb. 18.—We desire that we may have the aid and the names of all men and women of any color or clime to be of us. Our motive shall be Nehemiah 4, 14: 'And I looked and rose up and said unto the nobles and to the rulers and to the rest of the people: Be not afraid of them; remember the Lord your God which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses,' which is down with this supineness of hell—'non-resistance'—the paralysis satan is infusing into the deluded sons and daughters of God, in order that he may sow the tares while they slumber. We have proved that the command of Jesus is the only safe way. 'Resist the devil and he will flee.' Non-resistant, and he is bold and defiant.

"This army of home defenders declares its intent in its name. We are the fathers and mothers who, as God's host, have come to the help of the Lord against the mighty and we are here to withstand all the 'fiery darts of the wicked' with the shield of faith. We demand defense and will have it. No whisky, no tobacco or profanity shall defile our heartstones. No man or woman who uses any of these defilements shall, or need ask to serve us. We will be your brother to help you to cleanse yourself from the filthiness of the flesh but you need our assistance. We cannot use you in our business till you clean up. We are going to place before the people men and women who must be examples of virtue and strength who shall serve us to reward good and punish evil. Happy is that people whose God is the Lord, yea happy is that people in such a case.' Kansas shall be free and we will set her on a hill that her light may go to every dark corner of the earth. 'Come with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning such a people.'"

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

CONCERTED MOVEMENTS.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.—Dispatches from many cities of Kansas indicate a most determined and concerted movement to stop the illegal sale of liquor.

At Winfield, a printed warning has been circulated, declaring that drinking at the Commercial Club must cease, or "the den will be demolished." An ultimatum was issued by 1,000 persons gathered at a mass meeting held in Wellington, giving the "jointists" until Friday to leave town with their property. Similar action was taken at Arkansas City, where the "joints" have, however, been pretty well smashed.

At Herington, a mass meeting adopted resolutions warning the "jointists" to leave town by Tuesday afternoon.

Hutchinson dealers were warned to cease business by Wednesday noon.

Druggists there to-day decided to not handle liquor in the future, even under permit.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Quite a severe earthquake shock was felt at 6:15 o'clock last night at Union City, Tenn. Houses rocked and windows and crockery rattled. The wave was from west to east and lasted several seconds.

NO NIBBLER.

An Old Fish Knows Good Bait From Poor.

A good old family Doctor down in Edenburg, Miss., says he is not afraid to tell the truth about coffee and its effect on him and the remarkable change produced by leaving off and taking Postum Food Coffee in its place.

He used coffee for many years, and says: "Of late years I have been so nervous that I dreaded to perform an operation, and my eyesight had bothered me a considerable. I think about two years ago I first heard of Postum Food Coffee, and gave it a trial. I am not quick to bite at humbugs, but the change in my physical condition brought about by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee was a complete surprise. I began to eat well, sleep well, and in just three months my eyesight was restored, my nerves strong, headaches disappeared, and my chronic catarrh of thirteen years standing was cured with little or no treatment except the change in coffee.

I am to-day stout, erect, and weigh 20 pounds more than I did before giving up coffee. I have an extensive practice and have had very satisfactory results among my patients where I have induced them to leave off coffee and take Postum in its place.

Coffee is ruining and destroying thousands of our young Americans, and it is a pleasure to know of a nutritious and palatable breakfast beverage that rebuilds the nervous system rather than tears it down, as the old coffee does.

It may interest you to know that we had much the same experience as many others when we first began to prepare Postum. We boiled it in a desultory sort of way for a few minutes and the product was not satisfactory. Turning to the directions we discovered the fault and from that time we have followed those directions which are simple enough, with the most satisfactory results in point of flavor and food value.

With my best wishes for your continued success." Dr. A. G. Alston.

Cures Consumption

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing Coughs, Colds, Lagrippe, Weak Lungs and All Affections of the Bronchial Tubes.

A Free Trial Package of this Remarkable Home Cure will Be Mailed to All Who Write, so Sufferers May Experience the Feeling of Warmth and Restored Vitality—Write To-Day.

Anyone who has weak lungs, coughs, cold feet, pains in the chest and across the back, or any of the numerous affections of the bronchial tubes should at once write for a free trial package of a new and wonderful method that has completely revolutionized the treatment of consumption. The Doctor, who is an eminent authority upon this subject, has perfected a system for the masses, a home cure for people who cannot afford the expense of travel. The particularly valuable feature of his method is to break up congestion and restore a harmony of warmth and circulation of blood all over the body. He will send by mail prepaid to all who apply, a trial treatment as an evidence of the marvelous power of his system to restore vitality and cure all affections of the lungs.

Do not be backward about writing. There is no question but what a lack of circulation is responsible for nine-tenths of all lung trouble. The cold travels through the body unsettles the temperature in the lungs and breathing apparatus and eventually causes consumption. Use the Doctor's new treatment a few days and you will be everlastingly convinced that he has solved the problem of curing consumption and all lung affections.

Do not let skepticism get the better of you. Consider the fact that if the Doctor has, as he claims, discovered something of marvelous value, contributing a world of comfort to sick people, by all means try it, since it costs you nothing. Write to-day. Address Davis Medical Co., 62 First National Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAVE $3 ON A HARNESS!

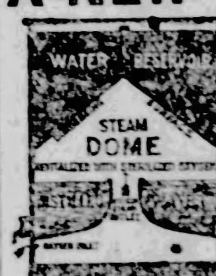
We are the largest manufacturers of harness and carriages in the world selling to the consumer exclusively.

We Have no Agents, Dealers or Middlemen.

We sell you direct from our factory at wholesale prices and save you all additional expense. We ship anywhere for examination. We guarantee and warrant everything. This Elegant Farm Harness for $21.50. Many customers who have bought it report that they have saved from $5 to $10 in buying this harness from us. For full description of this and about 65 other styles of harness and 178 styles of vehicles see our new Illustrated Catalogue. Your name on a postal card will get it.

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co.,
W. B. PRATT, Secy. ELKHART, INDIANA.

A NEW WONDERFUL INVENTION!



UNPURIFIED WATER from wells, cisterns, hydrants and streams kills 250,000 people annually. Causes 500,000 cases of Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel troubles, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Piles, Constipation, all kinds of Fevers—Typhoid, Yellow, Lung and Malaria; also Rheumatism, Female ills, Blood diseases, etc. Investigate, and you'll find SAFETY LIES ONLY IN DISTILLATION of all drinking water, before using. Boiling or filtering are merely subterfuges of no value. When a Chemist wants Absolutely Pure Water, he obtains it only by distillation. EVERY FAMILY can now, without extra expense or trouble, purify their drinking water by distillation—making it absolutely safe and pure, removing all impurities, germs of disease, Lime and other health-wrecking minerals by using the

"PURITAN" NEW PROCESS AUTOMATIC WATER STILL

A new remarkable device, invented by a genius of Cincinnati, O. Entirely different and far superior to any filter. Simply set it over your cook stove, gasoline or gas stove and fill with any kind of water—it does the rest—Furnishes Plenty of Pure Distilled Drinking Water for family use, clear as crystal, soft, sparkling; aerates it, making it delicious to the taste. Try it 10 days and you'll be astonished at the improvement in your health, feelings and complexion. Thousands of prominent people testify to its marvelous power over disease. DISTILLED is the only safe water for families, infants, children, invalids, athletes—Endorsed by best physicians and the famous Ralston Health Club (11,000,000 members)—used exclusively in the U. S. Navy. Invaluable for Tourists, Surgeons and all Ralstonites. It is Nature's own medicine, and has cured thousands of hopeless cases. ALL OUR READERS should have one of these Remarkable Stills. They are well and durably made to last for years. Ready for use when received. Style No. 7, Price, $5.00; Style No. 9, $8.00. Sent anywhere with Plain Directions upon receipt of Money Order, Draft, Check or Registered Letter. Money refunded after 10 days use if not just as represented. You'll be delighted. We are reliable, old firm. Capital, $100,000.00. Ship promptly.

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR VALUABLE BOOK, TESTIMONIALS, &c FREE

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN. $100.00 Monthly and Expenses. It's a wonderful seller—22,000 already sold. Customers delighted. Write us quick. Harrison Mfg. Co., 506 Harrison Bld'g, Cincinnati, O.

(This firm is reliable—EDITOR.)

SEND NO MONEY cut this ad out and send to us, state whether you wish Gents' or Ladies' Bicycle. (LADIES' WHEEL 50 Cents EXTRA) color and gear wanted and we will send you this HIGHEST GRADE 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE BICYCLE by express C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the equal of bicycles that sell everywhere at $20.00 to $30.00, pay the express agent Our Special Price **$11.75** and express charges. Express charges are only 50 to 75 cents for 500 miles.

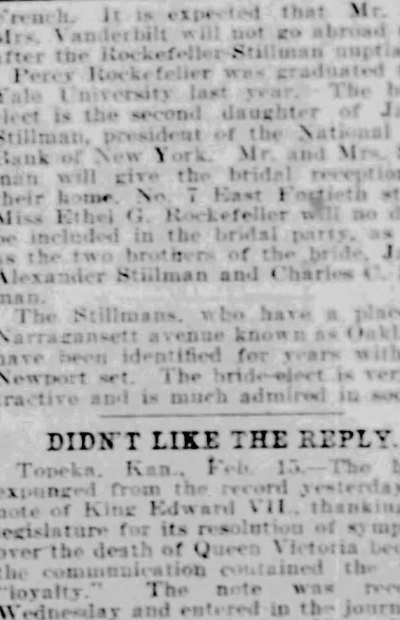
THE NEW 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE is covered by our written binding guarantee. Built on the very latest lines, made from genuine 1¼-inch best Shelby seamless steel tubing, 22, 24 or 26 inch frame, finest two-piece hanger, finest full ball bearings, handsome arch crown. Enameled in black, green or maroon, neatly striped, highly nickeled, beautifully finished throughout. Highest grade equipment, saddle, tool bag and tools, pedals, up or down turned handle bars, highest grade genuine Clipper pneumatic tires, with quick repair kit, best of everything. Order today. $11.75 is the lowest price ever known for a strictly High Grade Bicycle. A saving of $10.00 to $20.00. ORDER TWO EDGEMERES AT ONCE, you can sell the extra one at profit enough to get yours free. Write for free BICYCLE CATALOGUE. ADDRESS, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

ROCKEFELLER WEDDING

Son of Standard Oil Magnate To Marry Banker Stillman's Daughter.

New York, Feb. 16.—The date of the wedding of Percy Avery Rockefeller, the second son of William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, and Miss Isabel Goodrich Stillman has been fixed for April 23. The wedding will probably be the biggest and most notable of the Easter season. The ceremony will be performed in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal church, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.

Miss Isabel G. Stillman recently served as bridesmaid at the wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie



French. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will not go abroad until after the Rockefeller-Stillman nuptials.

Percy Rockefeller was graduated from Yale University last year. The bride-elect is the second daughter of James Stillman, president of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stillman will give the bridal reception at their home, No. 7 East Fortieth street. Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller will no doubt be included in the bridal party, as well as the two brothers of the bride, James Alexander Stillman and Charles C. Stillman.

The Stillmans, who have a place on Narragansett avenue known as Oaklawn, have been identified for years with the Newport set. The bride-elect is very attractive and is much admired in society.

DIDN'T LIKE THE REPLY.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 15.—The house expunged from the record yesterday the note of King Edward VII., thanking the legislature for its resolution of sympathy over the death of Queen Victoria because the communication contained the word "loyalty." The note was received Wednesday and entered in the journal of the house without delay. Yesterday a legislator raised an objection to the word "loyalty" in the note and it was stricken from the record.

Joint Smashing Bill.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—Senator Barlow introduced a bill yesterday to legalize "joint smashing" in Indiana. It permits a crowd of people, not exceeding twelve in number, to smash any booth or other place where liquor is illegally sold. It also provides that any one who interferes with the smashers shall be deemed guilty of assault and battery.

FITS I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles **FREE.**
DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 78, Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk T R, 34 Monroe st., Chicago.

WANTED—Man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. Straight salary $15.00 weekly and expenses. Send stamp. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Dept. 62, Indianapolis, Ind.

Splendid Young Woman Has $23,000 and good income; would correspond with manly man with view to marriage. Address MISS EVERETT, Box 675, Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTY DRUG COMPANY, 1339-I Masonic Temple, Chicago, proprietors of the following positive cures: Monthly Regulator, safe and infallible; Womb and Ovarian Diseases, etc. (double treatment); Nervous Prostration, Fits, St. Vitus Dance. Price $2.00 each. "Cabello," wonderful Oriental Superfluous Hair destroyer. No Pain, no Injury. Price $1.

FREE TO LADIES ... CANNOT FAIL. Box FREE.

Rescued From Drink

by a new discovery, odorless and tasteless, which any lady can give in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or cooperation. Send name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 43 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food.

DENVER WON'T YIELD.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Col. George W. Cook, of Denver, past department commander, G. A. R., of Colorado and Wyoming, and a member of the national council of administration of the G. A. R., has arrived here for the purpose of arousing sentiment among the members of the order against the recent action of the executive committee of the council, at a meeting in St. Louis, in changing the place of the forthcoming encampment from Denver to Cleveland.

Mr. Cook declares that Denver has not been treated fairly by the executive committee, and declared last night that he had it "from most excellent authority" that a prominent member of the committee stated at the last encampment in Chicago that "while Denver would be chosen, Cleveland would finally secure the prize." This alleged statement, Mr. Cook quotes, as evidence of the insincerity which he charges.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

THE ART TO PLEASE.

You may boast the wealth of Croesus,
 you may have a Caesar's power,
And the fame that wins the future may
 be your easy dower;
But if one modest quality you can not
 add to these,
Your case is poor and pitiful: I mean the
 art to please.

'Tis tact that parries eloquence, a famous
 poet said,
For it's not the wisest intellect that al-
 ways gets ahead;
There is a mild persuasion which plays
 so well its part,
It baffles pompous phrases, and defies the
 speaker's art.

Since life is full of friction, and our paths
 are sore beset
By obstacles that hinder us, 'tis better
 not to fret,
But try the gentle manner, whatever
 comes to tease,
And practice with suavity the helpful art
 to please.
—Joel Benton.

Be Glad You're an American Woman.

The following paragraphs have lately been going the rounds of the papers:

Five Chinese slave girls were sold by public auction in San Francisco, on Jan. 19, as publicly as though they had been in Canton, where such human slavery is a recognized institution. These girls were the property of Gong Gow, an old Chinese who has kept for years one of the disreputable dens in Chinatown. He wanted to go back to China, so he advertised the furniture and chattels of his establishment by auction. There was a large crowd. The girls were exhibited, and the auctioneer enumerated their good points. They sold at from $1,700 to $2,500 each, and they were at once removed to the quarters of their new owners.

* * * * *

A woman who has "all the rights she wants" has just been elected chairman of the school board of San Francisco; and in the same city, at almost the same time, five women at the other end of the social scale, were sold for slaves at public auction.

Placed side by side these incidents show a striking contrast between the condition of the Chinese and American women, for the one is a meek "left-over" from the dark ages, the other, a shining example of modern advancement and progress. The latter is bent upon having all the rights that are coming her way, and more if she is able to get them. Neither ridicule, discouragement, nor opposition can phase her. Liberty is in the air and she is determined to breathe her share of the ozone of freedom. It is all a matter of environment. The American women, descendants of forefathers who fought, bled and died for independence, have inherited the same indomitable spirit that made of this country the land of the free; a spirit that revolts at restraint, and, to a great extent, has overridden the law that says "minors, women and idiots" may not have a voice in the affairs of the nation. But our poor, benighted Chinese sisters, staggering under countless centuries of ancestor worship; accustomed to be regarded as inferior creatures; slaves in turn to father, husband, and lastly to their sons, though the latter care for them tenderly in their old age, struggle as fiercely to retain their shackles as do the more progressive women to shake them loose.

The Chinese can be approached from their practical side. They will accept innovations in commerce and the industries, but attempt to modify their ideas of government, customs, and the proprieties of social intercourse, and there the reformer beats against a wall that is seemingly impregnable.

The average Chinaman comes to this country for the purpose of bettering his financial condition and he absorbs like a sponge, all the knowledge that makes for success. He will go to the mission schools to learn our language. He will receive instruction in the Christian religion; he will, if necessary, even teach a Sunday school class of his less enlightened brethren, but when he has all the education he thinks he requires, he returns to the Joss of his people, and with his forehead pressed against the sacred mat, burns punk-sticks at the feet of the idol, and sets fire to the red papers that represent the different orders of devils. Whether he professes to be a Presbyterian, Methodist or Catholic, in the end he declares himself a John Chinaman, "allee samee."

The Mongolian quarters in an American city are quickly transformed into the semblance of a Chinese village. Where such settlements exist, one has but to cross a street to be transferred from modern civilization to the atmosphere of the Orient. A Chinaman may, for policy's sake, adopt American clothing, but he never cuts off his queue. Members of the wealthy class never forsake the costume of their province, nor will high or low release their women from bondage.

In San Francisco are many good, earnest workers among the gentler sex, who go down to live in the Chinese quarters for the sake of bettering its condition. It was but a year or two ago that these missionaries received the information that a consignment of 30 slave girls had been smuggled into the city to be sold to the highest bidders. Somewhere in Chinatown they were secreted, but the Celestials have so honeycombed and connected the buildings with sliding panels and secret underground passages, that it is like seeking for the proverbial needle in a haystack to find any one whom they wished to conceal. Within the radius of a few blocks the girls were in hiding. All Chinese of both sexes look alike to the casual observer, and all combine together to foil the "white devils." The missionaries felt bound to go to the rescue and, calling in the aid of the city officials, they finally succeeded in tracking those whom they sought to their prison. Step by step they were met with a silent and unseen resistance. Stealthy footfalls preceded or followed them down dark hallways. Doors suddenly became blank walls and rooms were mysteriously deserted, where but a moment before had been heard the sound of voices. When at last the objects of their pursuit were found, they had to be carried to the mission, kicking and screaming in the arms of the stalwart policemen. They had no wish to be saved. They fought and struggled like wild animals. They shrieked in terror when those who meant only kindness came near them. They refused to eat or sleep, and sat crouching in fear of bodily harm. In the end, the history of all such attempts at reform was repeated. Their owners lavishly distributed money in high places to enable them to recover their valuable property, and most of the girls returned willingly, to follow out the destiny which from birth they had been taught to expect. Such women never think for themselves, they merely exist, and it is safe to say that even the wife of the progressive Minister Wu submissively sits behind her husband when he gives a dinner to his countrymen, and silently masticates the sticky, sickly-sweet candy, the only food of which Chinawomen partake when permitted to attend a banquet of their lords and masters.

Imagine a row of American women in such a position!

There are two verses in the Chinese Book of Odes showing the difference of the reception accorded the birth of a boy and a girl:

A son is born on an ivory bed,
Wrap him in raiment of purple and red;
 Gold and jewels for playthings bring
To the noble boy who shall serve the
 king.

A girl is born, in coarse cloth wound;
With a tile for a toy, let her lie on the
 ground.

Following this idea, from time immemorial, it has been the custom to place a girl-baby under the bed soon after birth, putting a tile in her hand as a plaything. This thrusting the child in so lowly a place, signifies her future helplessness and subjection. The tile is symbolic of a laborious life which the woman is expected to spend in serving her husband. Figuratively speaking, the Chinese woman stays "under the bed" for the remainder of her existence.

However, there is some balm in her Gilead. She does not know she is a poor, down-trodden worm. She never has to worry about being out of the fashion, for the styles in the Yellow Kingdom have not changed for centuries, and she is not compelled to take off her hat at the theater because she never wears that kind of a head covering.

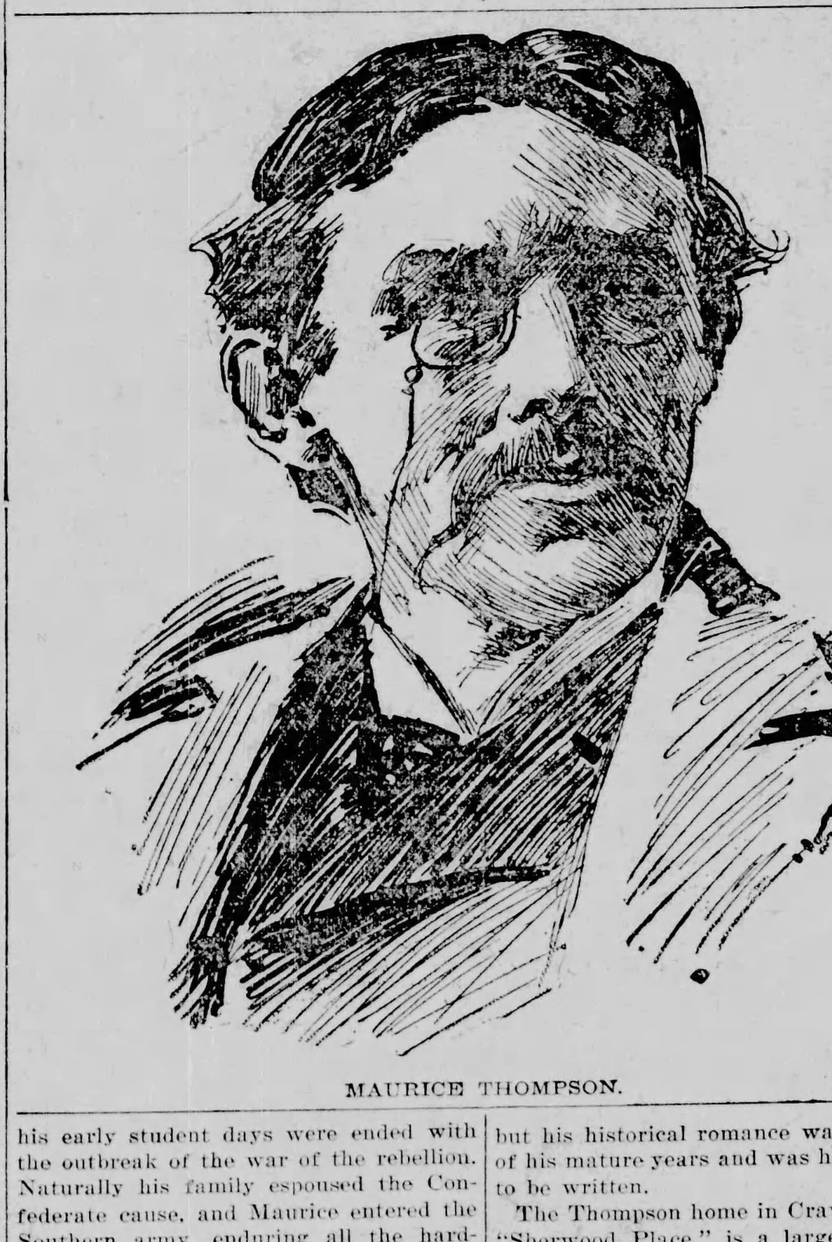
She has some compensations, but, on the whole, think it over, and be glad you're an American Woman.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE PASSING OF MAURICE THOMPSON

The death of Maurice Thompson, which recently occurred after a long illness at his home in Crawfordsville, Indiana, removes from the American literary world one of its brightest members. He was a man universally admired for his sterling qualities of character, and for his written words which reflected his love for nature, and carried only cheering messages. Though a "Hoosier" by birth, he was brought up in Georgia, where his father owned a large plantation and managed it after the manner of opulent Southern planters.

Mr. Thompson was a great student and was conversant with five languages, but fordsville to practice law, and later to enter the political field. For a time he was state geologist of Indiana. He was successful in his law practice, but this same success interfered with the literary work he had taken up, so he renounced the second profession and accepted a position as literary editor on the staff of the New York Independent, where he remained until the time of his death. Mr. Thompson began writing for publication in 1873 and since then his poems, stories and other works have been many. His great success was Alice of Old Vincennes, and the popularity which this book gained last autumn has brought to the front some of the author's earlier novels,



MAURICE THOMPSON.

his early student days were ended with the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. Naturally his family espoused the Confederate cause, and Maurice entered the Southern army, enduring all the hardships and privations of a soldier's career. For the greater part of the time he was employed as a scout until his command surrendered. While he had entered the war an ardent Southerner, he soon realized that he was fighting for a losing cause. Some time ago in a public address he remarked: "During the last year of the struggle the feeling was growing within me that we were battling against the nineteenth century, and that even if we should whip the North, we could not drive back the whole phalanx of progress."

When the war was over, the Thompsons found themselves "land poor" and practically ruined, and soon after, Maurice took up the profession of civil engineering. It was while he was engaged in running a railroad through Indiana that he met sixteen-year-old Alice Lee, the daughter of Hon. John Lee, and a wedding soon followed. Afterward, in speaking of his marriage, Mr. Thompson said: "We had no money, we never thought of money. We were just like two children; and in experience were little more than children.'

Soon after his marriage he gave up civil engineering and settled in Crawfordsville but his historical romance was the work of his mature years and was his last book to be written.

The Thompson home in Crawfordsville, "Sherwood Place," is a large, rambling old brick house, built almost 50 years ago. It stands in the midst of a lawn of several acres, artistically laid out and thickly shaded. The residence contains much heavy mahogany furniture that was in it before its present occupants were born, and the service of old china belonging to Mrs. Thompson is one of the finest and most complete in Indiana. In this beautiful place the family life has been an ideal one. Its members have been thoroughly devoted to one another, and the home was all that the name implies in the finest and best sense of the word.

Mr. Thompson was an advocate of home talent—Hoosier talent especially. His personality was genial and pleasing and he had a very lovable character. He was a true lover of nature; a man of warm affections and a very versatile genius. At the time he was stricken with his fatal illness, Mr. Thompson had in preparation another novel which now is left for some one else to finish. The columns of the recent literary journals bear notices of the forthcoming writings of this author, but the busy brain is at rest, and the hand that guided his skillful pen is stilled forever and forever.

THE COZY CORNER

"Somebody's Darling" sends a few thoughts on the subject of education, now before the members of the Cozy Corner. She need not fear outstaying her welcome, and, with all others of our friends, is invited to come as often as she pleases. The limit of the length of articles was made simply so that all letters could find room in the space allowed, but had no reference to the number of brief letters any one might wish to send.

Here is the communication from "Somebody's Darling:"

Dear Cozy Corner friends, we have taken The Blade for two years and I feel so well acquainted with you through your letters that I wish to introduce myself to you in a few words upon the subject under discussion.

One of the lessons to be learned by the parent and taught to the child is the necessity of firmness in insisting upon obedience in all things from the very first dawn of its intelligence. Do not begin their education by allowing them to say "I will" or "I won't," under the impression that you will be able to make them give it up when they are older.

It is not necessary that this be done in an unkind, or harsh manner. Be as gentle with a little child at all times as possible, but at the same time, be firm, and teach him that when you speak to him "yes" means "yes" and a "no" from your lips must be taken as final.

I would like to write more on this most interesting subject, but fear I have already outstaid my welcome. May I come again?

"Pen-syl-vania" takes the ground that more depends upon education than heredity, in forming a child's character:

Though heridity may have a great influence on the character of a child, I cannot agree with those who claim more for this than for education. Given two children equally well born as to physical constitution, mental ability and home surroundings, if one of these children is educated to be selfish, tyrannical, greedy of gain and to think only of his own interest in every way, he will develop into a man who, though he may become a leader, will be so through fear alone and not from the love and respect of others.

If, on the contrary, every step of his education tends toward unselfishness, kindness to others, and the observance of all moral and spiritual obligations to his fellow men, he cannot help but be a force for good in whatever place he may live.

Instances are recorded of girls and boys whose lineage and early surroundings have been thoroughly bad, but who have, through education, been able to rise above all heredity and prove to the world that—

"Honor and fame from no condition rise"

And that a man's success or failure lies in his own power to make the best of the opportunities that come to all who are looking for them.

"S. A. McCrokey" writes as follows on the time of rewards and punishments:

If we were to judge by the teachings from the pulpits of a generation or two ago, and which we hear occasionally even in this advanced age, one would think that at some distant day and in some at present unknown place, we should receive the reward or punishment for the deeds done in this life.

Such a theory might have been accepted in former days, but we of the twentieth century with the progressive influences of our education, cannot do so. We do not postpone to an unknown future these things, for we know they come hand in hand with our daily lives. If we sin to-day, we may suffer the punishment to-morrow, but who can tell when the effects of the sin will cease? Fill the mind of a young boy with impure thoughts and they will blossom into actions which will contaminate not only the boy himself, but his associates: they in turn will spread the evil, and who shall say that these boys will wait till the day of resurrection before receiving the punishment of their sins?

Do we need an imaginary pit like that behind Jerusalem, to remind us of the punishment that inevitably follows wrong doing, or do we expect to be literally cast into such a place? We know that neither of these things must be taken literally, for to saint and sinner comes swift reward or punishment: the reward of a quiet, peaceful conscience, or the restless, unhappy life which of itself is sufficient to atone for much sin and which will be with the sinner until he repents and leads a nobler existence. Then he will receive reward and not be obliged to await it through endless ages.

"House Worker" asks for instructions:

Never having read anything in The Blade concerning the pretty things that can be made of spools, I write to ask if some of the Cozy Corner geniuses cannot give some directions for using those that accumulate in every household where much sewing is done. I saw not long ago a very pretty table made of spools, and that suggested this question.

A very good letter, signed "E. D. C.," cannot be used as it is written on both sides of the paper and "Subscriber" will please send full name and address.

Our Boys.

WHEN I WAS A BOY.

Up in the attic where I slept
 When I was a boy—a little boy!
In through the lattice the moonlight
 crept,
Bringing a tide of dreams that swept
Over the low red trundle bed,
Bathing the tangled curly head,
While moonbeams played at hide and
 seek
With the dimples on each sun-browned
 cheek—
 When I was a boy—a little boy!

And, oh, the dreams, the dreams I
 dreamed
 When I was a boy—a little boy!
For the grace that through the lattice
 streamed
Over my folded eyelids seemed
To have a gift of prophecy,
And to bring me glimpses of times to be
Where manhood's clarion seemed to call,
Ah, that was the sweetest dream of all—
 When I was a boy—a little boy!

I'd like to sleep where I used to sleep
 When I was a boy—a little boy!
For in at the lattice the moon would peep,
Bringing her tide of dreams to sweep
The crosses and griefs of the years away
From the heart that is weary and faint
 to-day,
And those dreams should give me back
 again
The peace I have never known since
 then—
 When I was a boy—a little boy!
—Eugene Field.

Not a Good Scholar.

"Boys will be boys." Even as far away as South Africa they prefer compound fractures to simple fractions. Says Richard Harding Davis, writing from Pretoria to the Boston Herald: "There are many boys in the Boer army. Four of them are sons of Reitz, the secretary of state. His father told me proudly of how the youngest, who was 15 years old, covered a British Tommy and called upon him to hold up his hands. As his comrades had already surrendered, the Tommy threw down his gun, and said to the boy: 'I don't care. I'm blooming well sick of this war, anyway. Ain't you?' 'Oh, no,' protested young Reitz, simply, 'for father says that when the war is over he's going to send me back to school!' "—Truth Seeker.

A Chicago Musical Prodigy.

Little "Abie" Shymman, nine years of age, has been granted a preparatory certificate by the Balatka Musical College. He has won the honor of being the youngest music teacher in Chicago. His piano performances have often delighted Chicago audiences, and no pieces have proved too difficult for him to render.

Young Shymman is also a composer. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and at the age of four took part in a benefit concert at Cardiff, South Wales.

Little James had been imparting to the minister the important and cheerful information that his father had got a new set of false teeth. "Indeed, James," replied the minister indulgently, "and what will he do with the old set?" "Oh, I suppose," replied little James with a look of resignation on his face, "they'll cut 'em down and make me wear 'em."

SOCIAL CHAT.

Several letters have been received, asking for information concerning cards, invitations, etc. Engraved cards for visiting and invitations are, of course, considered much better form than those printed, but a very good result can be obtained with the improved methods of printing for those who do not wish to incur the additional expense of engraving.

The Roman is the correct style of type for all cards at present. A plate and fifty cards will usually cost from $1.50 to $1.75, though there are dealers who advertise to do them cheaper. The plate is included in the price of the cards, and future cards can be purchased at about one-half the original cost.

It is not in good taste to have on your visiting cards letters indicating an honorary title, unless there is some especial reason for it, and on no account should they appear on wedding cards. For a reception it is allowable for the invitations to be sent with the professional title of the gentleman prefixed to his name, as Dr. and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure of your company, or are at home, etc.

Lent will soon be here, and the social pleasures will be confined to home entertainments of a simple character, in order that they may not distract the mind too much from the more serious duties of this season.

For an afternoon party, the old amusement of tableaux and charades is being revived to a great extent in eastern cities. Simple and old-fashioned as these may seem, there can be an immense amount of fun had if they are properly conducted.

It is not necessary for their production to procure any great amount of stage properties; an ingenious woman will contrive very effective and astonishing combinations with the aid of draperies, plenty of hairpins and safety pins, supplemented with the commonest of kitchen utensils.

The cover to a tin or copper boiler makes a most effective shield for a knight; a reversed saucepan supplies his helmet and a "trusy sword" can be evolved from a good-sized carvingknife, especially if it is only drawn a little out of its pasteboard scabbard.

Some table covers, skewers for the hair and fans made of brilliantly colored wall paper have so transformed three stalwart young men that the Mikado himself called them "three little maids from school." With his maiden aunt's extra switch of hair fastened under an old-fashioned bonnet, his manly figure encased in a Mother Hubbard robe and with a worn-out umbrella tied around its middle with a cord and added to the outfit a most fascinating "Little Buttercup" was made of another youth, who will recognize the picture should he read this article.

A large picture frame with a piece of black net drawn tightly over the front to give "tone" to the pictures will help greatly in arranging tableaux. There is no limit to the subjects that can be used for these entertainments. Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven" can be made the basis of some exquisite pictures, as also can scenes from Evangeline and Miles Standish. All that is needed is some one who possesses the necessary inventive genius and ability to direct.

Shadow pictures and charades are also popular, and those who are accustomed to more exciting entertainments will be surprised to learn how much pleasure can be had, and with so little expenditure of time, strength and money, in this way. There must be no attempt at formality or stiffness in these entertainments or the pleasure will be lost.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Although living in so desirable a location, "Max Welton," of Nebraska, has not been exempt from the general affliction of the grip. We are all glad she has recovered and trust there will be no return of the enemy.

Here is her letter describing her surroundings:

Dear M. G. R., I send you greeting, and take a little time from my school work to tell you of the joy and peace brought to me by these beautiful winter days. They are so warm and sunshiny, more like a foretaste of spring than what we generally expect at this time of the year.

As I walked along between the hedges on my way to school, I saw fresh, green grass peeping forth through the brown leaves, and almost deceived myself into thinking that I heard the call of a robin in the trees.

The thought came that a beautiful day is like a dainty wrapping for a package, with ribbons of sunshine and the blue sky, while our thoughts and deeds are the contents of the package so daintily prepared for us. Surely we should strive to make them worthy of their surroundings.

I thought also of the words—by Longfellow (I think)—"The Sabbath is the golden clasp that binds the week together." What a beautiful thought it is! and how each page that holds the record of the days should be kept bright and fair. Only one day at a time—how easy it seems to care for only one day, but if one is stained and marred by evil thoughts or unkind deeds, it will spoil the beauty of the whole volume.

It seems to me that the sky, the sunshine the appreciation of the day of rest, by even the animals and fowls of the air, all combine to make the Sabbath the "golden clasp" of the week—I try to keep each day so that it will not disgrace the "clasp" by any fault of mine.

Did I hear Miss Prudence speak of "babbling brooks" or any other "babbling" that should be stopped? At any rate, I think I will say good-bye.

Another "Max," this time from W. Va., presents his "excuse" thus:

When I saw in to-day's paper that there were but three members of the M. G. R. present, I concluded it was time I made a greater effort to do my duty. I have enjoyed the letters very much and have been greatly encouraged by them many times, but, like some others, I admit that I have grown negligent of my obligation to help make the column interesting.

Since my last letter I have been making a greater effort than ever before to be more unselfish, and to do more for others. Though at times I find self-denial very hard, yet I am sure that I never find so much real pleasure as when trying to make others happy. I will send an extract from Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem, "Talk Happiness," which I have found a great help:

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough
Without your woes. No path is wholly
 rough;
Look for the places that are smooth and
 clear,
And speak of those to rest the weary ear
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous
 strain
Of human discontent, and grief, and
 pain.

Let us rally around our Chaperone, and write such letters, and so many of them, that she may never be left alone in the M. G. R., for we all know that the chief pleasure of such an institution lies in the crowd that uses it.

If it is in order, I would move that a committee be sent after the members who absent themselves too often, or for too long a time.

"Pen-Syl-Vania," gives a little story containing much sadness:

Dear M. G. R.'s.—Now, when so much interest is centered upon the royal families of England and Europe, it may be a suitable time to tell you a chapter in the lives of some descendants of the royal family of France, which I know to be true, as some of the characters mentioned live within sight of my home.

The name by which they have been known in this country is Fourbell, though it is probably an assumed one. While in France, one member of the family committed a crime which brought upon him the wrath of the mob, who attempted to take his life, but with the help of friends, and from the family's connection with the royal house, all escaped and came to America, where they settled in Western Pennsylvania.

Three of the seven children died when quite young. The youngest boy was accidentally shot by an elder brother while hunting. Although the dead boy was a stout youth of sixteen years, his brother lifted the body and carried it in his arms to their home, a long distance from where the accident occurred. Arriving there he was so overcome with grief that he had only time to explain matters when he fell insensible, and from that time has been insane. At first he was very violent, but after a while he seemed better and was taken to another state in hopes that he might be benefited by the change. He still lives, a harmless idiot, while the brother who accompanied him has been dead for many years. The two remaining members of this ill-fated family live, as I said before, within sight of my home.

We must not close our meeting with such thoughts of sadness, so will listen to "Missie, Ohio," who tells us of a frolic in which she took an active part:

Dear M. G. R.'s, Isn't this snow just lovely? So pure and white, covering the rough, ugly places until the whole world—as far as we can see it—is a scene of beauty.

Here is my chance to moralize, to compare the snow to a perfect character, which will strive to cover the defects of those about them with the mantle of Charity, etc. Or, it might be the inspiration for a poem to such of our number as may possess the "spirit of poesy," "Hoosere Puer Poeta," for instance, how can he resist sending us a few stanzas on "The Beautiful Snow?" "Zack Stubbs," too, has been accused of following the example of the illustrious Mr. Wegg—why not do so now, and "drop into some poetry" for our benefit? I would set the example only that I cannot because I do not know how, so I will tell a story, trusting that some one will sing a song afterwards:

Once upon a time, early in the twentieth century, there came in a certain town, a great, big snow storm, which promised to make good sleighing for some weeks, but lest it should not, the young folks of this town resolved to take time by the "fore-top," and go at once. Before the snow had ceased to fall, word had been sent to notify certain ones to be ready to start at early candle-light, for the home of one of our schoolmates, twenty miles in the country.

At six o'clock, a sleigh containing fifteen couples of the jolliest girls and boys and supplied with plenty of robes, footwarmers and bells, drove through the city streets, merry voices singing an accompaniment to the jingling bells, and proceeded out into the country, where the snow-laden trees, fences and houses reminded one of Whittier's "Snow Bound."

In some places the roads were unbroken, and our progress slow, but we did not mind that. Our driver was warranted to be very careful, and he must have been, as he did not tip us out into the snow but five times going and seven times returning. We reached our destination about 9 o'clock and found that in expectation that "some one" would come, the house was warmed, and lighted from top to cellar, while hot coffee and doughnuts were awaiting us. My! how good that coffee was.

We played games, danced and sung the hours away until after midnight, and reached our respective homes sometime before daylight.

Possibly, Miss Prudence may say that this letter is too long, but I assure you all that the ride was only too short.

Though life is made up of mere bubbles,
 'Tis better than many aver,
For while we've a whole lot of troubles,
 The most of them never occur.
—Good Cheer.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For February.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Kentucky, June 3rd, 1808. He was a graduate of West Point, and after considerable frontier service, resigned his commission in the army, and returned to his home in Mississippi, marrying the daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and becoming a cotton planter. In 1845 he was sent to Congress, but soon jointed the army destined for Mexico, took part in that war, and especially distinguished himself at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1850, and from 1857 to 1861, he represented Mississippi in the United States Senate, and was an unyielding advocate of slavery and state sovereignty. When his state seceded from the Union, he resigned his seat and cast his lot with the Confederacy. In May 1865 he was captured in Georgia, imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, Va., for two years, and finally released without trial. He ceased thereafter to be a public figure, and died in 1889.

INDIANA.

2.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

Found in bear, but not in den;
This in valley, but not in fen;
Then in axle, and also in ax;
Hidden in duty, but not in tax;
Noticed in pretty, but not in fair;
Whole is well read, everywhere.

OLD DAN TUCKER.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A stick of timber 12 feet long, is 12 inches wide and 1 inch thick at each end, the width diminishing and the thickness increasing from either end until the width at one end becomes equal to the thickness at the other end, and vice versa: the width and thickness at one end being at right angles with the corresponding dimensions at the other. How many square feet of lumber (board measure) does it contain?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1.—An account of a journey.
2.—A delicate ware.
3.—Congealed moisture.
4.—A consonant.
5.—A vowel.
6.—Skill.
7.—One of the signs of the Zodiac.
8.—Produced from nothing.

The centrals give a name that has been before the public for more than half a century.

BELLE BURRITT.

5.—QUERY.

Where is the oldest university in the world, and when was it founded?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"How many serving lads must have been unfaithful and dishonest before 'knave,' which meant at first no more than 'boy,' acquired the meaning which it has now!"

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of February 7.

1.—Leigh Hunt.
2.—"For a boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long,
 thoughts."
3.—First part, $44; second part, $56.
4.—U. L. square: fair, alto, item, Rome.
 U. R. square: maid, acre, iron, dent.
 Ctr. square: Enid, nose, isle, deer.
 L. L. square: gold, olio, liar, Dora.
 L. R. square: rule, unit, Jon, Etna.
5.—Madame Roland, on the 9th of November, 1793, when standing on the scaffold on which she was executed, and which had been erected at the foot of the statute of Liberty, exclaimed: "Oh Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"
6.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote:
 "It takes a soul
To move a body; it takes a high-souled
 man
To move the masses, even to a cleaner
 sty."

Chat.

To use the expressive though slangy language of our friend Terence, "Our Wonder Column seems to have slipt its trolley" of late, and several annoying mistakes have caused the disappointment of the puzzlers.

It is hoped that everything will run more smoothly henceforth, and that the pupils will not be discouraged and stay at home because the 'Cademy was 'closed for repairs' for a couple of weeks.

Since the last report, correct solutions have been received from W. A. Hoyt, Old Dan Tucker, Marley Cranford, W. P. E., Illi Nois, W. T. Oregon, and L. C. Stover.

Illi Nois, I am glad 'you and the bones' are better.

So many criticisms have been received as to the answer given by W. E. (24 ft.) to his problem for W. P. E. which appeared in The Blade of December 20th, that The Schoolmistress will be under obligations to him if he will send a full solution in as condensed a form as possible, to be printed in Chat, proving his answer correct, or acknowledging his error, if he has made one, in working it out.

What They Used To Do:

No. 4—"A SLIP OF PINK PAPER."

The school "the ponies" attended fronted a park enclosed in a circle of white-washed picket-fence. It was filled with sturdy, old, silver-leafed maples which sent up little sprouts through the ground, that showed themselves in the most unexpected places and at long distances from the mother roots. When the wind blew the leaves wrong-side uppermost, the trees looked like a snowstorm in a gale, and rustled and shivered with a cool sound most refreshing on a hot day in summer. In the centre of the enclosure was a music-stand, where, in warm weather, the town band gave weekly evening concerts. During this entertainment, many of the people of the village drove round and round the green, listening to the music and exchanging greetings with friends and neighbors. Between the different selections, they rode about the streets, returning with a rush when the first cornet gave the signal for another number of the program. The sidewalks were crowded with pushing, jostling pedestrians. The park was fairly running over with children whose joyous shouts and laughter rivaled in volume of sound the notes of the orchestra.

Alice and Lou had their orders never to join this motley gathering. Consequently it was the desire of their hearts to mingle with the throng pacing ceaselessly along the encompassing pavements, till the plaintive strains of "Home, Sweet Home," acted like a curfew-bell and dispersed the restless, surging procession.

One evening in early June, the girls happened to be "down street," when a loud burst of trumpets heralded the opening of the first concert of the season. The park was but a short distance away. Without a word they turned their faces in its direction and were soon tasting the delights of a forbidden pleasure. They kept stately step to martial music; they imagined themselves floating through the dreamy mazes of the dance, when the measures of some swaying waltz went sobbing and quivering through the soft night air. They were wildly, deliriously happy. They glided, they hopped, they marched in accordance with the melody, enjoying to the full the witchery of the hour.

Unfortunately, the charms of music could not hold their restless spirits through the intervals of its silence, and, during one of these periods, they sowed the seeds of future trouble which bore their bitter fruit the following morning. Ahead of them was a buxom German "madchen," for whom they had a special detestation. According to their idea, she was a disagreeably superior young person because she always knew her lessons, never failed in her examinations, and in figures was a lightning calculator. The last accomplishment was a particular source of annoyance to her less gifted schoolmates, so they decided that for this proficiency she must be punished. A piece of paper lying in their pathway offered the means of getting even. A convenient pin fastened it to the rear of the unsuspecting victim's gown, and throughout the evening she was puzzled at hearing numerous audible remarks, delivered in a sing-song tone about "the girl with a paper on her back."

She failed to discover the cause of her distinction, but, suspicious of some mischief brewing, she watched Alice and Lou closely, occasionally flinging a few words over her shoulder that sounded very much like "Sassy Yankees."

Everything went wrong with "the ponies" the morning after the concert. It was a glorious day, but their spirits were not attune to the beauties of the weather. They had a great deal of trouble with the draping of their new overskirts, at least so they confided to each other when they met at their trysting corner and paused for mutual inspection. Their usual equanimity was still somewhat ruffled from the parental remonstrance they had received for their disobedience of the night before. They were conscious that their lessons were anywhere but in their minds, and, above all, the distasteful "examples," which were to have been figured at home, were still in an unsolved condition.

The bell signaling the opening of the first session rang while they were some distance from the schoolhouse gate. They were late in entering the class-room, and as they took their seats, they became aware of an ominous gravity on the part of the teacher. There seemed to be a suppressed excitement, acquire of expectancy among the scholars, who regarded the two tardy ones with furtive glances. One of their friends frantically tried to convey them a message by curious framing unspoken words with contortions of her lips. They felt disaster in the air. Casting their minds backward over the events of the previous day, they suddenly remembered a certain poetic effusion they had written about one of their schoolmates, named Clara O'Grady. Yes, that must be the reason of their teacher's displeasure, for that she was displeased, was evident from her severe expression. In her hand she held a fragment of rose-colored stationery. Lou had a pink paper tablet, and it was on pink paper that between them the chums had composed these lines regarding the abbreviation of the skirts of Miss Clara:

Then along came Clara O'Grady,
Her skirts are too short for a lady;
As across the school room she doth scuffle
The girls all wish she'd sew on a ruffle.

It had been written without malice, but so pleased were the authors with their gift for rhyming, that they had passed the slip around among their companions who were immediately convulsed with silent laughter. In this process of circulation, the paper was finally lost to its original owners, and they had soon forgotten the matter, and now confronting them, was the evidence of their thoughtless conduct. There sat poor Clara, dissolved in tears, and behind her the German girl, whose back they had so ridiculously decorated.

There was a wicked sparkle in her eyes. She leveled on the quaking damsels a look of triumph, glancing significantly from them to the telltale paper with an expression that told plainly their punishment was brewing. The instructress rapped on her desk for attention. The rustling of books ceased abruptly, and there was an oppressive stillness that weighed on the two culprits most heavily. With downcast eyes and flaming cheeks they listened to these words of disapproval.

THE CULPRITS.

"Scholars, I am sorry to say that two of our number have been guilty of both rude and unkind behavior. You all know to whom I refer, and I shall be compelled to ask a public apology from the offenders."

The guilty ones shuffled their feet nervously, endeavoring to look as though they were not in the least concerned with what was happening, and they felt as if each occupant of the room had a thousand eyes, and that each eye was focused upon them. There was a moment of awful silence and then—

"Alice and Lou, you may come to the platform and beg Clara's and Amelia's pardon," their teacher said sternly.

How they reached that conspicuous position they never realized. What they said is shrouded in oblivion, but in the blur of figures, Clara's tear-swollen features and the mocking regard of Amelia long remained fixed in their memories.

The day so inauspiciously begun was freighted with irritations. Both teachers and pupils were nervous and ill-tempered. The boys were particularly troublesome, and several of them received corrections in which a large ruler played a part of importance. The German professor caught the infection. He was an explosive, florid-faced gentleman, with a fiery red beard that matched his temper. He strode about with a strap threatening, "better you be careful, or I'll give you a dose of strap-oil!" most ferociously.

That strap was his favorite article for reducing rebellious young people to subjection, and more than one unruly scholar could tell how its sting felt across their shoulders.

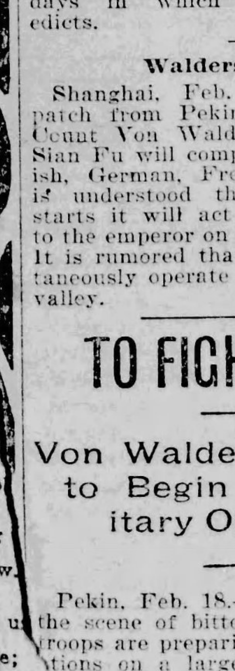
All things come to an end, however, whether of trouble or joy, and when school hours were over, there was a rush for the freedom of out-of-doors, where the sweet June breezes soon swept away the turmoil and brought visions of the fast approaching summer vacation.

Youth seldom cherishes bitter feelings, and at their earliest opportunity, Alice and Lou sought out Amelia and asked for an explanation of the pink paper's surprising reappearance. She was graciously pleased to solve the mystery, and the way of it was this: After the Clara O'Grady poem had dropped out of circulation, it had fallen to the floor and from there was swept into the street. It had fluttered and blown about till fate willed that it should be picked up by the two who had launched it upon its career of mischief. What disposal they made of it is already known, and it only remained for Amelia to play the role of avenger. Of course she had discovered the scrap pinned to her gown when she returned home after the concert, and after reading the lines written upon it, had recognized from what source it had come. In her anger she had taken it to the teacher and related the whole affair. There the chain was completed which wound Alice and Lou in its meshes. It is not very much of a story, but it shows how, from a trifling beginning, two small girls and a slip of pink paper started a ball to rolling that before its journeyings ended, set a whole school room in commotion.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Pure W[...]y Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid. Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.



FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We s[hip] in plain packages—no marks to indic[ate] contents. When you get it and test it if it isn't satisfactory return it at [our] expense, and we will return your $3.2[0]. Such whiskey cannot be purchased els[e]where for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayto[n]; State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.
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P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed[itor].

PROTEST BY CONGER

Against the Proposed Expedition Into the Interior.

Washington, Feb. 19.—During the cabinet meeting to-day a cablegram from Minister Conger was submitted referring to the proposed military expedition in China, under command of Count Waldersee. It disclosed the fact that our minister had protested to the minister's council against hostile movements of this character, but that his protest had failed to receive consideration, the other foreign ministers taking the ground that they had no authority to influence military operations one way or the other.

This government will not join in the contemplated movement of the allied armies against China and a declaration of our purpose will be sent to the powers. This determination was reached at to-day's cabinet meeting. It is believed by the President and the members of his cabinet that such a movement would be unwise from every point of view and would be in the nature of a demand that China shall do what is probably impossible for her to accomplish.

Punishment Agreed To.

Paris, Feb. 19.—A Havas agency dispatch from Pekin says Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed the legations that the court agrees to inflict the punishments demanded.

A cabinet council was held at the Elysee Palace to-day. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was still indisposed, and was absent. The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that the French minister at Pekin, M. Pichon, had notified the Chinese government of the early return of the French agents to Mong-Tse and Yun-Nan, and demanded that the viceroy of Yun-Nan send a high mandarin to receive them and express regrets for past events. The Chinese government, the minister added, had just replied that a first-class mandarin would be sent to give satisfaction.

Washington Stirred Up.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Walter Wellman, in a special dispatch from Washington to the Times-Herald, says:

Germany's war lord is again the disturber of the peace in China. There is serious conflict between the purposes of the German government and the United States. Orders were yesterday cabled General Chaffee, in charge of the American forces in China, directing him not to take part in the campaign of force which Count von Waldersee is now organizing.

The German field marshal had asked that detachments of troops from all the allied forces be assigned to his command for the purpose of making a raid toward the western part of the empire, probably with the court's residence as the objective point in view.

General Chaffee promptly cabled his government for instructions, with the result stated in the foregoing. It is understood here that Great Britain is the only power which will lend its aid to the German program, and that Russia and Japan will decline to participate in the expedition.

According to the cable advices from Pekin this German expedition is intended to move in heavy force, probably with a view to striking terror into the heart of the empress dowager and her advisers, thus forcing acceptance of the terms of the powers.

Such a procedure may accord with German views as to the propriety of things, but it does not meet American views, and it is quite probable that in addition to instructing General Chaffee to withhold his aid our government will make strong representations concerning the incident to Germany and the other interested governments.

It is feared here that, in his anxiety to perform picturesque feats in China, the German war lord and his ambitious field marshal may precipitate actual war. There is no doubt that the Chinese court is doing all it can to bring about peace and to terminate the negotiations and regain possession of its capital. It is going just as far in this direction as it dares to go. If it attempts to overstep a certain line there will be revolt. Some of the princes and generals whose heads the powers have demanded are in actual command of respectable bodies of troops. If worst comes to worst, it is believed these generals will fight. Once start the fires of conflict and there is no telling what the outcome may be.

The policy of the United States and of Russia has been to crowd the Chinese government just as far as possible without raising revolt against its authority. But this is not satisfactory to the Germans, who apparently would be quite happy if, instead of settling the trouble upon some rational basis, they could stir up more insurrection and thus find further justification for the German program of the flaming sword.

There is no little disquietude in official circles here over the situation. Germany's conduct is sharply criticised. There is a fear that it is the Berlin policy to adopt such drastic measures as will prevent the settlement which a week or two ago seemed fairly well within range. If it is Germany's desire to precipitate an outbreak that will lead to war and an ultimate partition of the empire, it must be admitted that the present campaign of Von Waldersee is well calculated to bring about that very result.

The worst of it is that the United States will, in that event, virtually be out of it. On account of the paucity of our force and our unwillingness to make vigorous use of the few troops we have there we should, in the event of war, quickly become a negligible quantity. There would be nothing left for this government to do but retire from the field or keep a mere legation guard and confine our activities to the making of diplomatic representations, which would be promptly ignored by the great military powers in command of the situation.

Eight Days Given.

Pekin, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts.

Waldersee's Force.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from Pekin says Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee's expedition to Sian Fu will comprise 15,000 men, British, German, French and Italians. It is understood that if the expedition starts it will act as a guard of honor to the emperor on his way back to Pekin. It is rumored that the allies will simultaneously operate in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley.

TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Von Waldersee Proposes to Begin Active Military Operations.

Pekin, Feb. 18.—China is again to be the scene of bitter warfare. The allied troops are preparing for immediate operations on a large scale, the chief purpose of which is undoubtedly the capture of Emperor Kwang Su, the empress dowager, who apparently is still in absolute control of government affairs, and the entire Chinese court. The court still remains in Siang-Fu, in Shensi province, far removed from the present headquarters of the foreign troops and located in a portion of the empire free from anti-Chinese influence.

That Count Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the allies, has lost all belief in the sincerity of the Chinese government in the matter of the peace negotiations, if indeed he at any time attached much importance to their professions, is indicated by the course which he has now taken in preparing for a resumption of hostilities.

Count Waldersee, a few days ago, wrote to the generals representing the various nations party to the alliance in the Chinese campaign and notified them to have all their available troops in readiness within a period of two weeks for an expedition to last eight days. Following up this action, Count Waldersee has sent letters to General Chaffee, commander of the American forces, and to General Voyron, the French commander, urging them to cooperate in the proposed expedition, and asking that they notify him at the earliest possible moment concerning the number of men they could furnish. In his letter to General Chaffee Count Von Waldersee, says, as a preface to his request:

"Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace, and also to circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially toward the west."

In none of his communications to his fellow officers does Count Von Waldersee state the precise nature or purpose of this sudden renewal of hostilities, but in military circles the opinion is general that the destination of the troops is Sian Fu and that the emperor and empress dowager, with their entire train of court officials, are to be forcibly seized, unless the imperial government shall, without delay, comply with all the demands contained in the joint note sent to the emperor by the foreign envoys at Pekin.

Expedition Explained.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Pekin which explains that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee's new expedition is intended to finally clear the province of Chi-Li of Chinese soldiers and produce a wholesome dread among the Chinese. The German commissariat department has ordered a thousand transport wagons to be ready within eighteen days.

MILLIONS LOOTED.

New York, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin says:

The French and Russian consuls raised their respective flags over the salt heaps, belonging to the Merchants of the Salt Guild, a month after the occupation of the city and have since refused to allow the owners to approach the property. They have, however, offered to sell it back at three-quarters of its market value, which amounts to millions.

At a meeting to-day the merchants came to the conclusion that such barefaced robbery of private property was not committed with the approval of Paris and St. Petersburg and drew up a memorial cable dispatch to the czar and President Loubet, setting forth their grievance. The importance of the decision by the home governments and its bearing upon the political situation cannot be exaggerated.

All the commercial classes in China are waiting to learn whether the Boxers or the allies are more dangerous to their interests and will act accordingly.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Regarding the Pekin dispatch, published in America, referring to the seizure of the salt heaps at Tien Tsin by the Russian and French, the foreign office here explains that the heaps were seized because, at the outset of the operations, the Chinese soldiers used them as epaulments. They are retained still because they legally belong to the Chinese government which has a monopoly of the sale of salt.

Cures Baldness

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Shining Scalps, Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

MLLE. RIVA. 149 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris. Famous French Contralto. GEO. N. THATCHER. Covington, Ky. Prominent Ry. Official.

The above cuts plainly show for themselves what the remedy will do.

The remedy has cured thousands and no one need fear that it is harmful. We do not ask you to take our word for it or anyone else's. Send for the free trial and learn for yourself just what this wonderful remedy actually does.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2786 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you prepaid a free trial of their remarkable remedy.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 W. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It is a

MR. R. W. YOUREX.

marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured. Mr. Yourex says:—"I tried Dr. Rice's method, and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the wonderful fact that this remarkable method cured me, and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience." Mr. Yourex lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 322½ First Avenue.

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and by spring you will never know you had been ruptured. Write to-day, sure.

THEY DECLINE.

Pekin, Feb. 14.—At least three of the Chinese to whom Emperor Kwang Su sent their choice of methods of suicide in pursuance of the demand of the powers for their punishment, with death, have declined to comply, and the emperor has withdrawn his request that they should destroy themselves.

His majesty has telegraphed Prince Ching that when he agreed to the terms of the joint note, the latter only required that the punishment should fit the crime, and he argues that if the worst of the guilty deserve death, the others should be banished.

The foreign envoys, on the contrary, say that even those who are least guilty deserve death, and, as there is no worse punishment, all must suffer the same penalty, although, if China should desire to make distinctions regarding the crimes, she can sentence the worst either to quartering or to some other form of Chinese execution.

Unless the court changes its views, an immediate settlement is possible.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senate.—Agricultural appropriation bill under consideration during entire session, but bill was little more than half completed. Debate dealt almost entirely with administrative details of Department of Agriculture, many commendations of department's work being made by Senators on both sides of chamber.

House.—Passed army appropriation bill and began consideration of sundry civil bill, the last of the big money measures.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senate.—During the greater part of the day engaged in executive session and in the counting of the electoral vote for the President and Vice President of the United States. Late in the afternoon consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed, but little progress was made. At a night session the District of Columbia code bill was read.

House.—Devoted the day, excepting an hour and a half consumed in counting the electoral vote and promulgating the result of the Presidential election, to the sundry civil appropriation bill. General debate upon this measure was completed, but little actual progress was made with the bill.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Senate.—Considered the agricultural appropriation bill during the day and the district code bill at a night session.

House.—Considered the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Senate.—Passed agricultural appropriation bill, with an amendment increasing from $170,000 to $340,000 the sum for the distribution of seeds. Mr. Teller announced that he would refuse to agree to a vote on the shipping bill.

House.—Entire day spent in filibustering. Mr. Cannon, of the appropriations committee, wanted the sundry civil bill taken up. As this day was the last private bill day of the session friends of measures of that kind set up the filibuster.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senate.—The shipping bill was displaced and the oleomargarine bill made the order.

House.—Debated the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Senate.—Nearly the whole of to-day was devoted to consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Amendment appropriating $500,000 for an extension of the pneumatic tube service remains undisposed of. Point of order was made against it, but on the appeal of Mr. Mason the entire question was passed over until to-morrow. Mr. Pettus, of Alabama delivered a speech in opposition to the ship subsidy bill. Conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was submitted. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, made a vigorous attack upon the provision which debars a cadet convicted of hazing of holding a commission in the army, navy or marine corps. The report is still pending.

House.—Under suspension of the rules by a vote of 191 to 41 passed the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. The bill to define the word "conspiracy" in the Sherman anti-trust law to avoid the possibility of its being held applicable to labor organizations was defeated by almost a two-thirds vote on account of two amendments which the judiciary committee placed upon the bill and which were opposed by the labor organizations. The sundry civil bill was under consideration late in the day, and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, took occasion to make a detailed statement of the appropriations for the present Congress.

CAPT. CARTER AGAIN.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 16.—Ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, U. S. A., serving a sentence in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth for defrauding the government on harbor contracts, has suffered another defeat in his attempt to secure release. Judge Hook, in the United States district court, refused to release the prisoner on bail, and ordered that he be remanded to the penitentiary to await the action of the United States supreme court on the appeal in his habeas corpus case. After a brief argument by his attorney, A. H. Atwood, who contended that the court had the power to admit the prisoner to bail and the reading of two affidavits of physicians regarding Carter's health, Judge Hook handed down his decision. He held substance that the judgment of the court-martial was final, unless set aside by the supreme court of the United States.

LENDING NOT PROFITABLE.

New York, Feb. 15.—On account of decline of the rate of interest on high class Nebraska real estate loans and the resulting lack of profit in handling such securities, the directors of the Nebraska Loan and Trust Company, after consultation with their large eastern stockholders, have decided that it is to the best interests of all concerned for the company to go into liquidation. At the request of these eastern stockholders, the United States court has appointed James N. Clarke, of Hastings, Neb., late president of the company, receiver.

WOMAN SHOT DEAD

By Raiders Who Attacked the Saloon of Her Husband.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Rose Hudson, wife of John Hudson, a "joint keeper" at Milwood, fourteen miles north of this city, was shot and instantly killed last night during a raid upon her husband's saloon. One of the raiders was slightly wounded.

Hudson had been warned to close his place, but refused. About 10 o'clock three men entered and called for drinks. When served, they rapped on the counter, evidently to give a signal. Hudson jumped from behind the bar and grappled with one of the men. In the scrimmage, a shotgun, which one of the men carried, was discharged. The contents entered the wall. Mrs. Hudson, attracted by the noise, ran screaming into the room, while a mob of forty men, most of whom wore masks, entered in answer to the signal.

In the melee that followed, another charge was fired from the shotgun. It struck Mrs. Hudson, tearing off the top of her head. William Webb, one of the raiders, was struck in the shoulder by a revolver bullet. Nearly a hundred shots were fired.

Hudson carried his dying wife into an adjoining room, and the mob retired without wrecking the "joint."

Sheriff Everhardt, who went to Milwood, has secured four prisoners, two of whom are John and Henry Wilson, young farmers. There were no women in the mob, which was composed of farmers in disguise. There is much excitement to-day, and further trouble is anticipated.

One Minister Dissented.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the Ministerial association, of Wichita, it was resolved to call a mass meeting for next Sunday afternoon for the purpose of insisting upon the closing of the "joints." Rev. J. D. Ritchey, of the Episcopal church, president of the association, did not attend the meeting. He is quoted in an interview to-day as opposed to prohibition. He is alleged to have said the saloon is so deeply grounded in American life that it a part of our social system, and that regulation is the best that can be done with the saloon problem.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.—A negro named Thomas Jackson was lynched Sunday at St. Peter, a station on the Texas & Pacific road, about twenty miles above this city, for a series of fiendish crimes. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock he visited the home of Alexander Bourgeois, the engineer of the drainage machine on Belle Ponte plantation, some distance from the plantation quarters, going there on a railway tricycle. He told Bourgeois the manager wanted him and the engineer mounted the tricycle with the negro. A little further on Jackson stabbed the engineer in the back and threw the body into a ditch. He then returned to the house and butchered Mrs. Bourgeois and her two babies and ransacked the house. Two boys were visiting the family, and when they caught the first glimpse of the attack on Mrs. Bourgeois they hid in the woods. After the negro's departure the boys went to St. Peter and gave the alarm, returning with a mob of several hundred men. The negro was tracked to his home and fully identified by the boys. He was hanged and his body riddled with bullets before the sheriff arrived.

A SHOE COMBINE.

Columbus, O., Feb. 18.—A telegram was received Saturday evening by Harry P. Wolfe, secretary and treasurer of Wolfe Bros., shoe manufacturers, from his brother, Robert F. Wolfe, president of the company, who is now in Boston, announcing that all details of the formation of a pool of shoe manufacturers have been perfected.

The heaviest shoe manufacturers of the country, Mr. Wolfe says, have gone into the pool, which will immediately institute a new order of things in the business. The pool is different from other trusts, in that each of the constituent companies will preserve its autonomy and continue manufacturing without reference to the others.

The pool, which is to be known as the National Shoe Co., will build a score or more houses throughout the country in which the output of the constituent companies will be stored and from which they will be sold to the trade. The National company will have its own salesmen and its main efforts will be bent to driving the jobbers out of the business. The pool is to have all profits up to 6 per cent per annum on the capital stock and the surplus is to be divided among the constituent companies in proportion to the sum total of the sales of their goods.

Escaped Boers.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Five Boer prisoners who escaped from the Island of Ceylon, have arrived at a Crimean port on board the Russian steamer, to which they swam while in the harbor of Colombo. Among them is a nephew of President Steyn and a brother-in-law of General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief.

Cures Rheumatism

A New and Simple Remedy that You May Try Without Spending a Cent—Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.

TRIAL PACKAGE FREE TO ALL.

82 years old, cured of Rheumatism after suffering 42 years.

If any reader suffering from rheumatism will write to me I will send them free of cost a trial package of a simple and harmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 40 years' standing. This is a grand remedy, and want every afflicted reader to learn, by actual test, what marvelous power it has, and therefore will gladly send a sample free, even though thousands of invalids should apply. Distressing cases of rheumatism, among them bed-ridden and crippled persons, were completely cured, of which I mention a few: A lady in Denham, Ind., writes that this remedy cured her, and she then cured 15 of her neighbors. In Lyon, Mo., it cured an old gentleman at the age of 82, who had been a sufferer for 40 years. In Seguin, Tex., it cured a case of 41 years' standing. Hon. Jacob Sexauer, of Fountain City, Wis., was cured after suffering for 33 years and after having employed seven physicians. Miss Emma Callender, at 30 Oak St., Vincennes, Ind., was cured after she was given up to die. Mr. Jas. C. Atchison, justice of the peace of Cape Island, N. S., states that this remedy cured his son who was to be taken to the hospital for an operation. Thousands of similar instances could be mentioned showing that here is a remedy that can be relied upon. Write at once for a trial package, for it is an honest remedy which you can test without costing one penny. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 1719 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

Committee Appointed to Define Future Relations With United States.

Havana, Feb. 14.—The finishing touches were given yesterday to the constitution by the editing committee. At the last moment, the reference to "pernicious foreigners" was struck out, and a clause was inserted providing for two sessions of congress, beginning in April and November, instead of one.

Senors De Quesada, Tamayo, Gomez, Villuendas and Silva were appointed a committee to draw up a proposition defining the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States.

Gen. Rivera, in a letter to the press, objects to the convention making any attempt to settle the question of future relations. He says the matter should be decided by the republic after the constitution has been adopted.

"If the United States are allowed coaling stations in Cuba and permitted to draw up the program of our foreign relations," he declares, "there will be no feature of independence left. Such an arrangement would not be living up to the resolution of congress."

On the other hand, a majority of the delegates are in favor of touching the question now, and probably a meeting will be arranged between Governor General Wood and the committee, to consider some proposal that would be acceptable to the United States government. The committee is expected to report to the convention next Monday.

Additional local interest has been given to the postoffice fraud cases by the summoning of Gen. Maximo Gomez as a witness. It seems that one of the clerks in the auditor's department told Gen. Gomez last March that there were irregularities in the matter of allowing duplicate vouchers.

The friends of Gen. Gomez assert that he explained the condition of things to the military authorities, and they contend that he deserves the credit attaching to the exposure of the frauds. This is cited as a strong argument in favor of his presidential candidacy.

MUTINY STARES GEN. DE WET IN THE FACE

London, Feb. 19.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail who is with the British column pursuing General De Wet, says:

"General De Wet has failed to reach his objective, having been headed off in turn from Strydenburg and Hopetown, respectively 38 and 55 miles from the scene of Friday's fight.

"Last night a meeting of burghers was held in Gen. De Wet's camp, to protest against the indiscriminate flogging of men, and half the force threatened to surrender. Eventually the malcontents decided to fight independently."

CHASING THE BOERS.

London, Feb. 16.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from De Aar, Cape Colony, under to-day's date, says:

"DeWet's force crossed the railway at Beartmon's Siding, north of here before daylight, February 15, closely followed by Plumer, Crabbs and armored trains. They engaged the enemy while crossing. The Boers, however, cut the lines north and south of the place of crossing.

"We captured over twenty wagons, many of which were loaded with ammunition, and also a Maxim, twenty prisoners and over 100 horses. The troops are still in close pursuit."

PLANS ANOTHER CAMPAIGN

London, Feb. 19.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail hints that Lord Kitchener is planning a campaign in the North Transvaal, especially in the neighborhood of Pietersburg, and in other districts not hitherto visited by British troops.

SCHWAB AT THE HEAD.

New York, Feb. 16.—The World says to-day:

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, was formally selected yesterday as the head of the big steel combination.

"Mr. Schwab enjoys the confidence of every one with whom he has dealt," said one of Andrew Carnegie's close friends and business associates last night. "He is the only man in the country qualified by ability, training and temperament to manage the new empire of industry. He has the confidence of Messrs. Morgan and Rockefeller, the love of Carnegie and the good will of the 50,000 or more employes of the Carnegie company."

President Schwab and Henry C. Frick will return to Pittsburg this evening. Their work here is finished.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 16.—Professor Weinzirl, of the University of New Mexico, conducting experiments under the authority of the university biological department, has evolved what he pronounces a complete cure for consumption. After long experiments, he has determined that the transitory effects upon the blood corpuscles of a person passing from a lower to a higher altitude are renewed by frequent changes of altitude. By occasional visits to the sea level, he says, the system can be reinvigorated, even when the effects of the higher altitude has been worn off.

PARLIAMENT OPENED

By King Edward in Person—Brilliant Spectacle at Westminster.

London, Feb. 14.—The first parliament of the reign of King Edward VII., was opened this afternoon by the king in person. His majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York and Cornwall, the Duke of Connaught, and many others of the official family. The last state ceremony of the king occurred in 1861, when Queen Victoria opened parliament accompanied by the Prince Consort, and since the death of the latter nothing equal to-day's pomp has been witnessed in London in connection with the opening of the legislature. Not since the wedding of the then Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, has the gorgeous state coach used to-day been seen in the streets of the capital. In this coach to-day the king and queen rode from Buckingham palace to the palace of Westminster.

Five carriages of state, containing uniformed officials and ladies-of-the-household, each drawn by six horses with postilions and outriders, led the procession. Next came the massive state chariot, the occupants of which could be plainly seen through the plate glass windows, the king, who was in full uniform, saluting constantly and the queen bowing on all sides.

By one o'clock the scene in the Old Palace yard was one of constant arrival of carriages containing royal personages and other distinguished people. Many of the nobility used their state carriages. The members of the house of commons in the meantime streamed into their house.

Gorgeous Procession.

There the great officers of state and the others who were to take part in the ceremony had assembled in order to receive their majesties. Upon the king and queen alighting from the state carriage the procession was quickly formed and proceeded to the robing room in the following order:

Pursuivants, heralds, the king's equerries, gentlemen.

Ushers, grooms-in-waiting, and officers of the household, flanked by the sergeants-at-arms.

The lord privy seal.
The lord high chancellor.
Black Rod.
Garter king-of-arms.
The earl marshal.
The lord chamberlain.
The sword of state, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry.
The king and queen.
Attended by the master of the horse, the lord steward, and the lords in waiting.
The pages of honor.
The captain of the yeoman of the guard.
Gold stick.
The captain of the gentlemen-at-arms.
Silver stick-in-waiting.
The field officer-in-waiting.
Officers and gentlemen-at-arms.
The yeoman of the guard.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Fife, the Duchess of Argyll, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Duke of Cambridge and their attendants had previously assembled in the house of peers to await their majesties.

The diminutive chamber was filled to its capacity by the highest and noblest of the kingdom, the greater part of the floor space being occupied by peeresses and other ladies introduced by peers.

The United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and the other ambassadors occupied a special enclosure behind the bench of the bishops.

The King's Speech.

The king's speech was as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen:—I address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow when the whole country is mourning the irreparable loss we have so recently sustained, and which has fallen with peculiar severity on myself. My beloved mother, during her long and glorious reign, has set an example before the world of what a monarch should be. It is my earnest desire to walk in her footsteps.

"Amid this public and private grief it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that my relations with the other powers continue friendly.

"The war in South Africa is not yet entirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession and measures have been taken which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed.

"I greatly regret the loss of life and expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerilla warfare maintained by Boer partisans in the former territories of the two republics. Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interests, as until it takes place it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies the institutions which will secure the equal rights of all the white inhabitants and protection and justice for the native population.

"The capture of Pekin by the allied forces and the happy release of those who were besieged in the legation, results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed, have been followed by the submission of the Chinese government to the demands insisted on by the powers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding the manner in which compliance with these demands is to be effected.

"The establishment of the Australian commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing. My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first parliament of the new commonwealth in her name. A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, can not be otherwise than deeply painful, but I still desire to give effect to her late majesty's wishes, and as evidence of her interest, as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas, I have directed that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned and shall be extended to New Zealand and the Dominion of Canada.

"The prolongation of the hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a further call on the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australasia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response, and large additional contingents from those colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date.

"The expedition organized for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti was crowned with signal success. The endurance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Willcox and led by British officers, have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes of West Africa and the exceptional difficulties of the climate and season of the country in which the operations were conducted. The garrison of Coomassie, which was besieged by the enemy, has been relieved after a prolonged and gallant defense. The principal kings have surrendered and the chief impediment to the progress of the development of this rich portion of my West Africa possessions has now, I hope, been finally removed.

"The suffering and mortality caused by the prolonged drouth in a large portion of my Indian empire have been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall, but I regret to add that in parts of the Bombay presidency distress of a serious character still continues, which my officers are using every endeavor to mitigate.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons: The estimates of the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount, but the naval and military requirements of the country and especially the outlay consequent upon the South African war, has involved an inevitable increase.

"The demise of the crown renders it necessary that renewed provision shall be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you.

"My lords and gentlemen: Proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the efficiency of my military forces.

"Certain changes in the constitution of the court of final appeal are rendered necessary in consequence of the increased resort to it which has resulted from the extension of the empire during the last two generations.

"Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education.

"Legislation has been prepared and if the time at your disposal proves to be adequate, it will be laid before you, for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale by landlords to occupying tenants in Ireland, for amending and consolidating the factory and workshops acts, for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics, for amending the public health acts in regard to the water supply, for the prevention of drunkenness in licensed houses and public places, and for amending the law of literary copyright.

"I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations, and that He may bless them with success."

The king wore a field marshal's chapeau when he read his speech. His voice was clear and firm. After the reading of the speech the procession reformed, the king proceeded to the robing room, unrobed and left Westminster in the state carriage, in the same order as it entered.

—Scrofula is a bad thing to inherit or acquire, but there is this about it—Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures even the worst cases.

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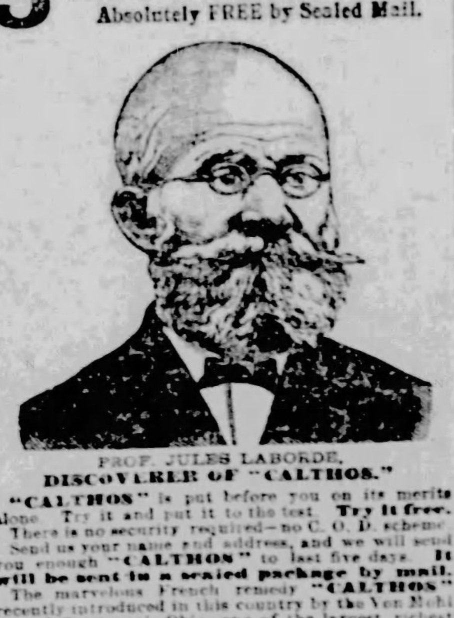

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"CALTHOS" is the discovery of Prof. Jules Laborde, famed in Paris as France's foremost specialist.

"CALTHOS" is the only remedy recognized by the medical profession as a specific cure for weak men.

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THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—In the chapel of the Royal Palace, in the presence of the royal family and all the aristocracy and officialdom of Spain, Dona Maria De Las Mercedes De Bourbon y Hapsburg, princess of the Asturias, was to-day wedded to Prince Charles Bourbon.

Assisting were Cardinal Casajares, archbishop of Valladolid; Cardinal Herrera, archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, and Cardinal Casana, bishop of Barcelona. Also attending were the bishop of Madrid, the bishop chaplain of Place do Sion, and several other prelates, church dignitaries and cardinals, whose places were within what might be termed the presbytery. The mass celebrated was low mass, there being no singing, though the organ performed solemn sacred selections, including one written for the occasion by Zabicarre.

As the bride and bridegroom knelt upon cushions touching the steps of the altar, a white, satin-embroidered veil, three yards long, and a half yard wide, was spread over the head and shoulders of the bride, reaching over the shoulders of the groom, but leaving his head uncovered, while according to the Spanish custom, a white satin ribbon, called a yoke, was tied about the neck of the couple, the knot being made between them signifying their union.

After the mass, the simple Catholic ritual of marriage was read, the ceremony not differing in any detail from that uniting the most humble members of that faith, except that the ritual was read from a specially printed book in Spanish. Wedding rings were exchanged by both parties, these, of course, being of great value and unique workmanship.

Another custom observed, was that of giving coins to the bride by the bridegroom. These may be pennies or silver, or gold coins, according to the position and wealth of the contracting parties, but they must always number thirteen. Those employed to-day were thirteen gold coins, each weighing an ounce and being of the coinage bearing the bust of Felipe, the first Spanish Bourbon monarch. They were the same used at the wedding of Queen Isabella II., the grandmother of the bride.

This ceremony ended, all repaired to the state dining room, in which the betrothal ball was held Monday evening and partook of a wedding breakfast.

THE GERMAN TWIST.

London, Feb. 16.—A humorous result of the British-German "entente" is evident in the moustaches of the inhabitants of the West End of London. That outward and upward twist so associated with Emperor William's moustache has been extensively adopted, especially by those having pretensions to military appearance. Interviews with West End barbers reveal the trouble they are encountering in transforming lifelong droops into upward curls.

QUIET IN MADRID.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—All is calm here to-day but the military and police precautions continue in the provinces, especially in Seville and Valencia.

Exceptional cold prevails throughout Spain. There have been snowfalls in Barcelona and Bilbao.

$200.00 CASH VALUE FREE

Now is your chance. Every person answering this advertisement who can tell us the correct name of the famous gentleman represented in this picture will receive an actual CASH value prize, also a handsome Ladies' or Gents' Watch, Chain and Charm absolutely free. We will positively give away the above value for correct answers. This is not a lottery scheme to get your money. We don't ask for a cent. We send a cash value prize to every person answering this advertisement, & if your answer is correct you are sure to win. Our contest is conducted on a fair & square plan, & thousands can testify to our honest methods. We make this remarkable inducement to interest the public & quickly bring our famous Pills before the people. They are the only positive cure for constipation, indigestion & torpid liver. All we ask you to do is to sell 6 boxes of Pills at 25 cts. a box. Order to-day & send your answer & we will send Pills at once & at the same time we tell you if your answer is correct. When sold you send us the money, & we send you a handsome Ladies' or Gents' Watch, Chain and Charm, also the EXTRA CASH value prize, if your answer is correct. You take no chance. What CASH you get is in addition to the Watch Chain and Charm & CLEAR GAIN. This is the greatest inducement ever made by a reliable concern & people who have answered correctly say they don't see how we can afford to do it, but we find it pays. Last year we paid out THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS in CASH & gave away cart-loads of Watches. EMPIRE MEDICINE COMPANY, 1283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER.

London, Feb. 16.—The Pall Mall Magazine will publish, February 18, an interview with Mr. Kruger, in part as follows:

"Will no one arbitrate? Will no one give us a chance of defending ourselves? We may have done wrongly; we have our faults and our weaknesses. We declared war, but our hands were forced, and we can prove it. Get some one to judge between England and ourselves.

"But the Lord will help us. We shall win. I do not know how or when, but we shall win at last."

Mr. Kruger says the Transvaal offered more reforms in one week than an older country would make in forty years, giving in on all points almost to the uttermost, but that the uttermost was seized upon as a stumbling block.

Referring to his reception in Europe, which has bitterly disappointed him, Mr. Kruger says:

"I care nothing for flowers, nothing, nothing. The people who send them mean well, and I am grateful, but I care nothing for them. What I want is a fair hearing. If they will only give us a fair hearing and justice, I ask for justice; we are a little folk, but we have made great steps."

When, asked why he came to Europe he said to the interviewer:

"I could not go out with the commandoes as Mr. Steyn can. I am too old, but I may be of some use here."

Regarding Mrs. Kruger, he said:

"I am sorry for her, too. I have a deep sorrow for her, but I have far more sorrow for my country. My wife has her children. Six are still with her. They were left with her in her home. Two of my sons have died on the battlefield. Two were captured. I believe two more are dead also, as I have not heard from them for two months and I know they were in the thick of the fight.

"Thirty-one sons and grandsons I have in the field, yet I could not go on commando. I have not heard from my wife for sixteen days but she has six children with her and she is not to be pitied."

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Victoria says:

What is feared will prove to be one of the most horrible mine accidents in the history not only of the province, but of the Dominion, took place yesterday at the Union mines, owned by the Welling Colliery company, of which James Dunsmuir, the premier of the province, is the principal shareholder. The telegraphic advices received so far give no complete story of the accident, but newspaper correspondents are now hurrying by steamers and tugboats to the scene, and the full facts will soon be obtainable.

As near as can be gathered, the explosion took place at about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon in No. 6 shaft hat. This particular shaft is situated in the village of Cumberland. There were 60 men in it when the explosion took place, and not one of them escaped. The explosion ignited the mine, wrecking the shaft from midway down to the bottom and filling it with a solid mass of rocks, earth and timbers. The first explosion was followed by several more, while a dense volume of smoke pouring from the vent-holes indicated that the fire, as well as gas, was doing destructive work below.

Rescue Impossible.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 16.—No news has been received to-day directly from the Union mines where 65 miners were entombed yesterday by an explosion. It is stated, on good authority, however, that efforts to rescue the men have so far proved fruitless.

MILAN'S FUNERAL.

Karlowitz, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 16.—Large crowds assembled at the railroad station here this morning awaiting the arrival of the remains of former King Milan, of Servia. Funeral arches draped with black and flying mourning flags were erected at the entrance of the town, the principal square and elsewhere.

Many houses were draped and the patriarchal palace was profusely decorated with emblems of mourning.

A special train was in readiness at the frontier town of Semlin, to bring any guests of Servia desirous of attending; but it is understood the authorities at Belgrade were placing difficulties in their way.

Great trouble was experienced in carrying out King Milan's wish to be buried by the side of his great grandmother, Ljubicza Obrenovitch, wife of Milos, founder of the dynasty. The whereabouts of the vault could not be located until a certain centenarian was discovered, who had attended the funeral of the princess. When the vault was opened they found that the wooden coffin had fallen apart and that the corpse was exposed. It was in most remarkable state of preservation. The features were quite recognizable and the pearl ornaments and silk robes of the princess were intact.

MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 18.—Nothing has been learned to-day respecting the mystery of the wreck near Bakieu, and the situation is now more puzzling than ever. A large number of persons believe that the British steamer Lucerne, which was thought to have been the unfortunate vessel, is adrift at sea with a broken shaft. They think that the wreckage which has been picked up may have been washed from her decks in some of the recent storms. She is now twenty-five days out.

EX-EMPRESS FREDERICK.

New York, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

The condition of Empress Frederick is causing the most serious anxiety.

All the physicians can do is to mitigate the pain she is suffering and to defer the inevitable catastrophe.

The extreme danger of the empress' state is proved by the fact that the kaiser and the members of the family stay continually in the neighborhood.

THE BAKU FIRE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—In the official report of the fire which broke out February 5 in the magazine of the Caspian and Black Sea company at Baku, and which spread to other depots, it is admitted that 127 fatalities resulted from the conflagration, and that, in addition, a number of other persons are expected to die from the results of their burns. The search for bodies is still being carried on.

Five Men Suffocated.

London, Feb. 16.—Five men were suffocated yesterday by white damp at the Beath colliery, in Fifeshire, Scotland.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ELECTORAL VOTE.

Ceremony of Counting It by the Two Houses of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The ceremony of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President cast at the election last fall took place in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock to-day at a joint session of the Senate and House. The method of counting the vote is prescribed with great detail by the statute and was followed literally to-day. Great throngs crowded the galleries to witness the interesting spectacle. Many distinguished personages in political, social and private life were present. The spectators waited patiently through the session of the House, which preceded the great event of the day.

At 12:45 proceedings in the House were suspended and five rows of seats upon the right of the hall were vacated for members of the Senate.

At one minute of 1 o'clock Colonel Ramsdell, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate appeared at the main door opposite the speaker's desk, and announced the president pro tem and members of the Senate. The members of the House rose to receive them, while page boys, carrying the caskets in which the electoral returns were deposited, took them to the clerk's desk.

Senator Frye, president pro tem of the Senate, ascended the rostrum and took his place at the right of Speaker Henderson, to preside over the joint session. Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson presided over the joint session when the electoral vote was counted four years ago. Immediately below Speaker Henderson and Senator Frye, at the clerk's desk, were the tellers of the two houses, Senators Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Caffery, of Louisiana, and Representatives Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Richardson, of Tennessee; flanked on either hand by the secretary of the Senate, Mr. Bennett, and the clerk of the House, Mr. McDowell. Still below them on the floor the other officers of the House and Senate ranged themselves in front of the marble rostrum.

Senator Frye rapped loudly for order when all were seated. "The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States," he announced, "are in joint session pursuant to the constitution and laws of the United States for opening the certificates and counting the votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. If there is no objection, the formal portions of the certificates will be omitted. The certificate of the state of Alabama will be read by the tellers, who will make a list of votes therefrom." Thereupon Senator Chandler read in extenso.

The certificate of the vote of Alabama, gave eleven votes for William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and eleven votes for Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. When Senator Caffery was about to read the certificate of the state of Arkansas, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, addressed the chair.

"Can we not dispense with the reading of these certificates?" he asked, "and have simply the result announced? I think we can trust the tellers." This remark created a general laughter.

When the certified vote of all of the states had been presented and counted President Pro Tem Frye declared William McKinley elected President and Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President of the United States, and dissolved the joint meeting of the House and Senate.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The senate committee on civil service to-day for the second time took favorable action upon Senator Harris' bill giving ex-soldiers of the civil war preference in the matter of civil service appointments. The bill as originally reported was amended somewhat at the instance of Senator Lodge, who secured its recommitment. As amended it was to-day reported to the senate. The bill now reads as follows: "Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness, officers and enlisted men, who served in the armies or navy of the United States, between April 12, 1861, and August 25, 1865, being honorably discharged therefrom, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices or employment."

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The division of insular affairs of the war department today made public a statement showing the commerce of the Philippines for the seven months ended July 31, 1900. The total value of merchandise, gold and silver, imported into the islands during the period named was $13,309,554, an increase of $2,820,306 or over 40 per cent compared with 1899.

The total exports from the Philippines to all countries combined amounted in value to $15,624,015, an increase of 34½ per cent over 1899.

The trade with the United States was: Imports from this country, $1,052,726; exports, $1,826,678. These latter figures, as compared with the results for the same period of the preceding year, indicate a gain of over 78 per cent in the imports, and a material decrease in the exports.

TRADE FOR JANUARY.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for January, 1901, issued by the bureau of statistics shows as follows:

Merchandise, imports $69,100,194, of which $27,373,454 were free of duty. Decrease from January 1900, $5,700,000. Merchandise exports, $133,390,032; increase, $15,000,000.

Gold, imports $4,161,012; increase $2,100,000.

Gold, exports $8,221,159; increase, $2,600,000.

Silver, imports $3,169,034; increase, $1,000,000.

Silver, exports $4,790,239; increase, $200,000.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Washington, Feb. 15.—It is said here that our government is taking no active part in the negotiations in progress at Copenhagen respecting the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. About a year ago our government was actively seeking to purchase the Danish West Indies. An adverse Danish cabinet obstructed the negotiations. Now a cabinet more ready for the transfer is in power, but our government has largely lost interest in the matter, and so what is going on in Copenhagen is not binding in any way upon our side. It is said there is no expectation that the United States government will acquire these islands in the immediate future.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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SAMPSON AND SCHLEY VICE-ADMIRALS

Washington, Feb. 19.—The senate committee on naval affairs to-day agreed to report favorably upon all the nominations of naval officers for advancement, except those of Admirals Sampson and Schley. They also decided to recommend the revival of the grade of vice admiral, and the appointment of two rear admirals to this office, the intention being that the President shall name Messrs. Sampson and Schley. This course was taken by the committee in order to avoid the renewal of the Sampson-Schley controversy in connection with the nominations, but there was some indication in the committee meeting that this controversy might be raised over the question of precedence in naming the two vice admirals proposed, some senators desiring to specify that Admiral Schley should be first named. The same contention arose over the resolution of thanks suggested by the President, and that measure was not acted upon.

At the opening of the session of the senate, Mr. Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, favorably reported the bill. He asked immediate consideration for the bill. Both Mr. Butler (N. C.), and Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.), were on their feet instantly with objections.

"Under the objection," said Mr. Hale, "the bill will go to the calendar. I give senators notice that as soon as practicable, I will call up the bill. If anything is to be done, it should be done within a few days, in order that it may have consideration by the house of representatives and the President. If it be delayed long it will fall by the wayside and nothing will be done."

EXTRA SESSION COMING.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The President told senators who called upon him to-day that congress would be called in extra session as soon as the Cuban constitution was received.

WILCOX VICTORIOUS.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, to-day scored a distinct triumph in securing a unanimous vote of the House committee on elections No. 1, confirming his right to a seat in the House of Representatives, and holding that the charges filed against him were not sufficient to warrant his removal.

Chairman Taylor was authorized to make the report to that effect, which will be submitted in about a week.

After the meeting, Mr. Taylor explained the general considerations which had influenced the decision of the committee. The case was not considered so much on its technical aspects, but rather on broad grounds, all the circumstances, conditions and surroundings applicable to Hawaii as one of our new insular possessions being taken into consideration.

As a delegate from a new territory it was not felt that Wilcox should be met with the same strict construction required in sustaining the right of a representative in Congress to his seat, as the delegate has only limited powers and is little more than an agent. As to the charges of treason, the letters placed in evidence were written prior to the organic act making Hawaii a territory and there was no disposition to go into these prior issues. Whatever may have been the technical irregularity of the election, there was the saving fact that a perfect machinery of election was established, a ballot box was regularly provided, practically everyone participated in the voting and the will of the people was expressed.

"And on broad political grounds," said Mr. Tayler, "we felt that the people of these insular possessions should understand and that they were not to be met by mere technical objections which would deprive them of representation."

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Consul Merrill, at Jerusalem, has reported to the State department that the Turkish minister of the interior at Constantinople has issued an order relative to Jews who visit Palestine, which went into effect on January 29. The order applies to all Jews who come to Palestine from other countries as pilgrims or visitors. The conditions of the order are as follows: On arriving at Joppa the visitor must deliver his passport to the Turkish authorities and receive therefor a Turkish document. The visitor is allowed to stay in the country three months, when he must leave, surrendering the Turkish permit and receiving his own. Foreign consuls are to compel the Jews who overstay the three months' period to leave Turkey. The action of the United States consul will be determined by the rights of American citizens in each case.

LAND LAWS IN HAWAII.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The commissioner of the general land office, in an opinion on a bill recently introduced in congress providing for the extension of the general land laws of the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, with rules and regulations for homestead entries by the secretary of the interior, says that the passage of the bill at the present time would not be justified because of the lack of data bearing on the Hawaiian lands. He says that by the laws of Hawaii the public lands are classified as agricultural, forest and waste, according to the uses to which they are appropriated. Since the department is not in possession of any information which would enable it to determine the amount of each class of lands remaining unappropriated, no intelligent recommendations can be made on the subject. The commissioner recommends that a commission be appointed to collect data on this point.

ALL CONFIRMED.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Senate held two executive sessions yesterday, with the result that all the presidential nominations to the office of brigadier general were confirmed. The nominations which caused discussion were those of Generals Bates, Wood, Grant and Bell. Senator Pettigrew criticised General Bates' nomination because that officer had negotiated the Sulu treaty, which treaty he attacked sharply.

The explanation was made on behalf of the President that he especially desired to reward General Wood for his services in Cuba, and that he thought his rank should be high in case he should be called to discharge other high offices in the future. No roll call was demanded on the confirmation of the nominations.

CHANGE IN OFFICERS.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Orders were issued from the Navy department to-day directing Admiral Rogers to hoist his flag on the cruiser New York on the 18th inst. and proceed to the Asiatic station, where he will relieve Rear Admiral Kempff as senior squadron commander on that station, under Rear Admiral Remey, the commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral Kempff will remain on duty on the Asiatic station, but in the capacity of junior squadron commander, instead of senior squadron commander, as at present. The New York will proceed to Asia by way of the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez canal.

IMPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Sent Choate to Urge Action on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

New York, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says: Ambassador Choate has received instructions from Washington to impress upon the British government the necessity for immediate action upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. Choate will call upon Lord Lansdowne and tell him the United States expects a decision on the treaty before March 4.

Mr. Choate has been informed—unofficially, of course—of the disposition of the United States senate to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and pass the Nicaraguan canal bill if the pending treaty be not accepted. And he will—also unofficially—tell the secretary of state for foreign affairs just what the situation in the senate is. He has received no intimation of any sort from the British government as to what its decision will be, but there is good reason for saying that England is inclined to temporize, feeling that by delay and perhaps by alternative suggestions she may obtain some modification of the terms of the treaty itself or some set off against what she considers her concessions.

Ambassador Choate's instructions from Washington are imperative and he will make Lord Lansdowne realize that whatever he intends to do he must do quickly.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Trouble Over Asphalt a Mere Incident to Repeated Insults Offered by Venezuela.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a ten-days' stay in Caracas, Venezuela, where he went to investigate the Venezuelan situation. The outlook, as one sees it at the Venezuelan capital, is not good.

The New York and Bermudez company, the correspondent is informed, is quietly gathering a strong force of well-armed and well drilled men at the pitch lake. These men are in the command of Major Rafferty, formerly of the Seventy-first New York regiment, a brave and efficient officer.

They will resist all encroachment, whether made by the government or the revolutionary troops. The United States gunboat Scorpion has been ordered to the pitch lake with orders not to allow the company to be dispossessed prior to the conclusion of the judicial investigation of the case, now being made in Washington.

The Venezuelan government is endeavoring in every possible way to persuade the New York and Bermudez company to resort to the tribunals. The refusal of the company to adopt that course is based upon the knowledge that in Venezuela the president or dictator changes the judges in a night and imprisons them if they do not give the judgments they are bidden to give.

The diplomatic side of this business is most important and interesting. The United States after receiving all of the legal record and facts in the controversy between the Venezuelan government, decided to make a thorough investigation and sent for a complete set of the laws of Venezuela, some sixteen volumes. Pending the outcome of this investigation they asked the Venezuelan government, as a matter of courtesy between friendly nations, to suspend the operation of the decree dispossessing the New York Bermudez company till an investigation could be made. This, the Venezuelan government declined to do. The request was repeated and again refused. It was then made a third time in an emphatic manner by Minister Francis B. Loomis, in fact, it was put as a sort of vigorous demand the third time, but the result was the same. Then a protest was made and that was ignored by the Castro government though it had ample power and authority to meet any or all of these demands, if it saw fit.

The trouble over the asphalt is only one of a large number of incidents in which the Venezuelan government has been guilty of grave offense to the government of the United States. Three months ago the consular agent at Barcelona was thrust into prison without cause. The United States government demanded an apology, but has not yet received it. Other outrages of a similar character were perpetrated, not only against Americans, but against citizens of other countries.

Last year the American consul at La Guiara was attacked and his life threatened. The United States government has never received satisfactory reparation for that.

CANADA PROPOSES A TARIFF WAR

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 19.—In the house of commons Mr. MacLean, of East York, called attention of the government to a St. Petersburg dispatch announcing the imposition of a retaliatory tariff against the United States. Mr. MacLean argued that Canada should follow the example set by Russia and have a sliding scale tariff which would favor our friends and be directed against those who were not friendly. He said that Canada was the best outside customer the United States had and so long as we were fools enough to go on as we were doing at present Canada would never get fair treatment from the United States: Canada should touch the American pocket through the tariff. If Canada did so the Alaskan boundary question and other unsettled matters between both countries would soon be disposed of. The government made no reply.

KILLED BY A TIGER.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—Albert Neilson, 15 years old, a keeper of lion cubs at the "Zoo," in this city, met a terrible death to-day in the cage of a Bengal tiger.

It was Neilson's duty to feed the cubs at 9 o'clock. Instead of opening the door of the sub-cage, he absent-mindedly, it is supposed, opened the door of the tiger's cage. The bloodthirsty animal crouched in a corner until Neilson was well inside the door. Then it sprang upon him with a roar, and, although he made a fearful struggle, the tiger bore him to the floor. His flesh was torn off in large chunks, and the tiger, maddened by the taste of fresh blood, was about to begin eating him alive when help arrived. Keepers hurried to the scene with red-hot irons, and while these were applied mercilessly to the tiger's flanks five revolver shots were fired into the maddened beast's head. Neilson managed to crawl toward the door, and was quickly dragged from the cage. He died in a few moments. The tiger was not seriously wounded.

Neilson's home was at Piqua, O.

Big Business.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Carnegie Steel company is negotiating for the purchase of 25,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron from the valley furnaces. Recently the company purchased 100,000 tons, for which it paid $12.50 a ton, and an additional 50,000 tons at the same price, which was paid for in coke of the Frick company. The purchase is significant of the business now being done by steel mills.

Cures Goitre

Remarkable Discovery That Cures This Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.

TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE

Dr. John P. Haig, a well known Cincinnati physician, has had marvelous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or

MRS. ELLEN A. GLAYNOR, Covington, Ky., was cured after suffering for 23 years; if you wish you are at liberty to write her.

Thick Neck. And owing to the fact that most sufferers believe Goitre is incurable Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience.

Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 1331 Glenn building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment, postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

Write at once, send name and address to-day, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.

BEST OF FEELING

Characterizes the Tone of the Russian Press Over Tariff Difficulty.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press is informed that the Americans of St. Petersburg regard the attitude of the Russian people and press as extremely gratifying, and as a prognostication of a speedy settlement of the commercial differences, or, in all events, as a guarantee against worse results. The press is entirely dispassionate, evidently regarding the reprisal as not proportioned to the injury Russia sustained. There are some who think M. DeWitte struck over hastily and angrily, and believe a reaction or a modification is possible. The Americans emphasize the necessity for patient coolness since the matter must adjust itself mutually and in a tolerant manner whenever the supreme court decides, no matter how the decision falls.

An article in the Boersen Zeitung is particularly gratifying as an indication that commercial circles would welcome a settlement not disturbing to American commerce. It says:

"German intrigue is responsible. Secretary Gage could not have done otherwise."

The semi-official Trade and Industry Gazette of St. Petersburg, contends that Russo-American relations have been so friendly, finding support in an ever-increasing advantageous mutual exchange of commodities, that present dissonance can only be regarded as transitory.

It represents both Mr. Gage and M. De Witte as being forced by circumstances to act against their own wishes. It declares that Russian sugar is saddled with a countervailing duty upon incorrect grounds, as if it received a secret bounty.

"All this," concludes the Trade and Industry Gazette, "and the incontestable fact that Russia is compelled by pure necessity to adopt corresponding measures and finally our enduring bonds of friendship afford grounds for hope of an early solution of a fortuitous misunderstanding."

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

INSURGENTS SURPRISED.

Manila, Feb. 18.—Eighty men of the Fifth United States infantry and a detachment of scouts surprised the insurgent leaders, Villamor and Alejandro, near Paperia. Villamor was wounded.

There have been further incriminating developments in the charges against Dr. D. M. Carman, the American contractor, who, with his partner, Theodorio Carranza, a Spanish merchant, was arrested February 6, charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents. Proof has been secured of his dealings with the rebels, showing that he supplied them with uniforms, provisions, money and some arms. The investigation will be continued.

Many insurgent officers are surrendering.

MORE SURRENDERS.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The following cablegram to-day was received at the war department from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila:

"Col. Simon Tecson, seven officers, 71 soldiers, 59 guns, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, surrendered unconditionally Feb. 11, San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon. This breaks up group insurrectos heretofore operating mountains east of Balacan; removes from Northern Luzon the last formidable organized force, excepting in the first district. Rigid enforcement of proclamation of Dec. 20. Spontaneous action by people through federal party in behalf of peace, self protection and producing most satisfactory results; encourage hope entire suspension hostilities early date.

(Signed.) "MACARTHUR."

FILIPINOS DEFEATED.

Manila, O., Feb. 16.—Lieut. Low, with a detachment of the First cavalry, recently overtook 200 insurgents near Batangas. After a stubborn fight the enemy was driven into the mountains.

Lieut. Mapes, of the 32d regiment, has captured five rebel officers, 20 men and 18 guns, nine mile from Manila.

Mr. Bradley, formerly the legal adviser of the military governor, died of typhoid fever to-day. His body will be shipped to the Elks of Chicago.

Homeward Bound.

Washington, Feb. 18.—General MacArthur has informed the War department that the transports Hancock and Kilpatrick left Manila yesterday for the United States. The Hancock has the Thirtieth volunteer infantry on board, and the Kilpatrick carries 400 sick soldiers.

RECRUITS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19.—Orders have been received at the recruiting headquarters to enlist immediately all available men possible to serve in the infantry or cavalry in the Philippines. The local station is advised to use all haste in enlisting men. Recruiting stations will be opened throughout southern Kentucky within a few days.

KIDNAPER CAPTURED.

Identified by the Youth as Well as by Employes at the Cudahy Home.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 19.—One of the three men in the Cudahy kidnaping plot has been arrested. Edward Cudahy, jr., this afternoon positively identified the prisoner. He said:

"This is the man who asked me to get into the wagon. There is no doubt about it; he is the man."

Although the police refuse to divulge the prisoner's name, Edward Cudahy, the millionaire packer, who paid $25,000 in gold for the release of his son, this afternoon stated to The Associated Press that the man under arrest has been identified by his son as the man who accosted him in front of the Cudahy residence, and who kept him company in the house to which he was driven on the night of the abduction. Mr. Cudahy said the prisoner also has been identified by one of his servants who saw the letter demanding the ransom thrown upon the Cudahy lawn, and by another person whose name he will not make public for the present.

Much mystery surrounds the arrest of the alleged kidnaper. Not until this afternoon was a word permitted to be made public on the case, although it has been learned that the arrest was made Saturday night. Two local officers are said to have made the capture. The prisoner is said to have been under surveillance for some time, as it was believed he had been writing letters concerning the case. When the detectives had fully satisfied their suspicion, they placed the man in the city jail. Separate interviews with the three persons mentioned strengthened the belief that one of the principals was at last caught, and the partial announcement of his arrest followed.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Washington, Feb. 18.—This was suspension day in the house. The local committee from St. Louis, who are here pushing the St. Louis exposition bill, were in the gallery in anticipation of action upon the bill in the course of the day. A delegation from the W. C. T. U., who are interested in having the bill amended so as to provide for the closing of the exposition on Sunday and to prohibit the sale of liquors on the grounds, also were in the gallery to watch the fight. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Tawney (Minn.) chairman of the special committee on the Louisiana purchase exposition, moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the exposition.

A second was demanded and ordered. This action allowed twenty minutes' debate upon a side. Before the debate began Mr. Lattimer (S. C.) asked unanimous consent to offer the Charleston, S. C., exposition bill as an amendment, but Mr. Hookins (Ill.) objected.

Mr. Tawney dilated upon the great and overshadowing importance of the event which this proposed exhibition was to celebrate, calling attention to the fact that of all expositions held in this country, congress had authorized but two—the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia and the exposition at Chicago to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Congress, he said, had only provided for its own exhibit at other expositions. The magnitude of the event to be celebrated at St. Louis made it proper that congress should authorize it.

Mr. Maddox (Ga.) opposed the bill. He said he did not imagine his opposition would avail.

"It ought not to," cried Mr. Tawney, "in view of the contract we made at the last session."

"I want to talk about other contracts just as binding," replied Mr. Maddox, who proceeded to recall "the manner in which Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, was fighting honest claims." Moreover, he said, there were to be no public buildings authorized by this congress on account of the growth of expenditures. The $5,000,000 which congress would give to a private enterprise by this bill, he said, would build 50 necessary public buildings. He was anxious to see where the "watchdog of the treasury" (Mr. Cannon) stood upon this bill.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.), who followed Mr. Maddox, taunted Mr. Cannon with fighting honest claims of a few hundred dollars, and then remaining quiescent when such a bill as the pending one was before the house. He declared that Mr. Cannon, if he would exert his influence, could defeat this measure. Mr. Sims declared that no exposition bill was justifiable. He appealed to his Democratic colleagues not to vote for the pending measure.

The bill passed the house by a vote of 191 to 41. The result was received with applause.

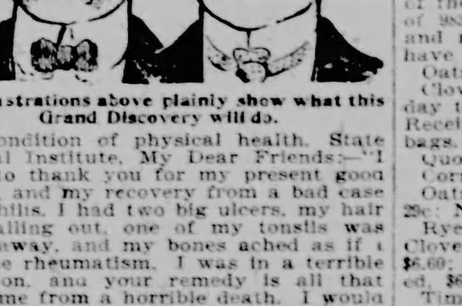
APPEAL FOR AID.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.—The governor of the province of Shen Si is appealing or aid in behalf of 4,000,000 inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, per-



The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

fect condition of physical health. State Medical Institute, My Dear Friends:—"I want to thank you for my present good health, and my recovery from a bad case of syphilis. I had two big ulcers, my hair was falling out, one of my tonsils was eaten away, and my bones ached as if I had the rheumatism. I was in a terrible condition, and your remedy is all that saved me from a horrible death. I would advise every man that has syphilis to take Syphilide at once, for it has proven a great health restorer and blood purifier in my case. I had tried all kinds of patent medicines and three different doctors had given me up. They could do nothing for me but take my money. Your treatment was a God-send to me and if you wish to refer any one to me do so at any time. I will be glad to answer any questions and aid other sufferers to gain a complete cure as I did myself. I am your sincere friend and former patient, Gust Saurnrine, 835 Lindsay Ave., Toledo, Ohio."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2363 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

MRS. NATION IN JAIL

Judge Hazen Expressed the Opinion She Is Insane—Lieutenants Under Bond.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Nation is now in the county jail as a result of her trial on a peace warrant before Judge Hazen yesterday. The warrant was sworn to by the Motzer Cold Storage company, whose plant Mrs. Nation entered yesterday morning.

Mrs. Nation acted as her own attorney in the trial. Judge Hazen placed her under $2,000 bond to keep the peace and ordered her to appear before him at the next term of court.

Mrs. Nation refused to give the bond, and said she would go to jail, where she will probably remain for some time.

In the city court, arguments were given in the case brought against Mrs. Nation by the proprietors of the wrecked "Senate" saloon. Judge McCabe said he would take the matter under advisement until Thursday morning.

It is not likely that Mrs. Nation will be able to give bond because she declares that she will resume her smashing crusade against the "joints" immediately upon her release. Her friends have been advised that Judge Hazen will make her release conditional upon the promise that she be sent to her home at Medicine Lodge.

Judge Hazen last night placed Cal McDonald, Mrs. Rose Crist and Miss Madeline Southard under peace bonds. McDonald's bond is $1,000; the others are $500 each. The judge delivered a scathing address to the three Nation lieutenants. He expressed the opinion that Mrs. Nation is insane, and said those persons who encouraged her methods of reform ought to be ashamed of themselves.

EYELESS FISH.

Goshen, N. Y., Feb. 16.—William J. Brown, of Elmira, an expert in the use of explosives, a day or two ago fired a driven well at the Howell cemetery, at Pine Island, with two charges of a high explosive, weighing, respectively, 70 and 90 pounds, which were set off, the heavier 120 feet from the top, and the latter at a depth of 200 feet. The latter is supposed to have torn a huge pocket far down in the well, and a column of water was spouted up to a height of over 300 feet.

With it came earth and rocks and three very curious fish. One struck near the well and flopped back into it, and the other two were captured. The larger measured eight inches in length and weighed almost half a pound. The fish were eyeless, a dull gray in color and were similar in shape to a frankfurter sausage. A bystander caught the big one, but says that he received a heavy electric shock when he touched it. He struck at it with a hatchet, and the blade glanced off its body. It soon died. The survivor is covered with small scales, so arranged as to render it impossible to tell which is head and which tail. Heading either way, it swims equally well, but prefers to burrow under a heap of sand.

HERE IS HEALTH

New Cure for Grip, Weak Lungs and a Run-Down System

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Slocum System is medicine reduced to an exact science by the World's foremost specialist, and our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

These Four Remedies

Represent a **New** system of treatment for the CURE of **consumption**, and those suffering from **wasting** diseases, **weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, grip, catarrh, bronchitis and other pulmonary troubles**, or inflammatory conditions of **nose, throat and lungs**.

The treatment is **free**. You have only to write to obtain it.

By the **New** system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the great specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, the needs of the sick body are supplied by the FOUR distinct remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as the Slocum System.

Whatever your disease **one** or **more** of these four remedies will be of wonderful benefit and **will cure you**.

According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the Treatise given free with the free remedies you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

The ailments of **women** and delicate children are speedily relieved.

The four remedies form a bulwark of **strength** against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

THE FREE TRIAL

To obtain these four **FREE** preparations that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do is to write, mentioning the Toledo Blade, to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St. New York,

giving full address. The four **free** remedies will then be sent you at once.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Feb. 16.—Bradstreet's says:

Trade advices are rather more cheerful. This applies as much to current retail business, which has been enlarged by wintry weather, as it does to opening spring trade, which finds stimulation in the general confidence felt as to the outlook for the coming year. Prices show exceptional strength, all things considered, the one weak spot being raw cotton, which shares the rather unsatisfactory tone manifested by the cotton goods and yarn markets. Foreign demand for our breadstuffs has been rather better, and this is reflected in heavy exports, particularly of corn. Specially cheerful reports come from the shoe and leather, the lumber and the iron trades, the strength of prices of the latter having been increased by the talk of pending consolidations, although the volume of business is restricted from the same cause. Failures are smaller than of late, and current railroad earnings show large gains over good returns of a year ago.

Boots and shoes are in rather better demand at all markets.

Despite the check to new business given by the talk of consolidation, a fair volume of trade is doing at all leading iron markets, and the advances noted in these columns last week are firmly held. Bessemer steel is still selling at $13.25 Pittsburg, and sales of 10,000 tons are at Valley furnaces, equivalent to $14 at reported. Immediate deliveries of steel billets still cost 50 cents to $1 more than the pool price, $19.75.

Chicago reports manufacturer's price lists withdrawn, pending the consolidation, but that billets are $2 a ton higher on sales of 20,000 tons. Structural material is active, and the largest consumption since 1895 is looked for.

Failures for the week in the United States number 226, as against 290 last week, 199 in this week a year ago, 160 in 1899, 269 in 1898, and 325 in 1897. Canadian failures numbered 39, as against 34 last week, 35 in this week a year ago, 20 in 1899, 38 in 1898, and 58 in 1897.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 19.—Close.—Trading was very dull on the local exchange to-day, notwithstanding the activity at Chicago and elsewhere. Corn was still strong, but there was little doing and after a steady opening the May option sold down to ¼c lower than yesterday. The short interest seems to have been generally reduced and traders are waiting to see what will be done with the long lines. At Chicago to-day the heavy liquidation was continued, but the offerings were well taken by the commission houses, and Armour was reported to be a large buyer.

Wheat shows surprising strength, considering the bearish situation and news and the light trade. The opening here was steady and then prices advanced slowly and closed at the top notch. Primary receipts were 425,000 against 481,000 bushels last year, and the receipts at northwestern points were 267 cars, compared with 472 a year ago. Bradstreet's report of the world's visible showed an increase of 983,000, which was about as expected and none of these statistics seemed to have the slighest effect on prices.

Oats are still dull and steady.

Clover seed continues to fall off and today the March option sold down to $7.00. Receipts were 500 bags, and shipments 328 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 41¼c; May, 41¼c.

Oats—Cash, 27c; May, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c.

Rye—52½c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.25; 1899 prime, $6.60; March, $7.00; No. 2, $6.20@6.40; rejected, $6.10@6.25.

Timothy seed—$2.25.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18 Close.
Cash	79	79¼	79	79¼	79
May	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅞	80½
July	78⅞	79	78⅞	79	78½

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18 Close.
Wheat—					
February	73⅝	..	..	73⅝¾	73¼¾
March	73⅝	73⅞74	73⅝	73⅞74	73¾½
May	75	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	75@⅛
Corn—					
February	..	..	..	38½	38½
March	..	..	..	39¼	39¼
May	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40¼⅜	40⅝
Oats—					
February	..	..	..	24½	24½
May	25⅜½	25½	25⅜	25½	25½

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18 Close.
Wheat—					
May	79½	79⅞	79½	79⅞	79⅝
July	79	79½	79	79½	79⅛
Corn—					
May	46	46¼	45⅞	46¼	46
July	45⅞	45⅞	45	45⅛	45¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18 Close.
Wheat—					
May	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	73½
July	72⅞	73	72⅞	73	72½

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18 Close.
Wheat—					
May	73⅞74	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛	74⅛
July	74⅝	75	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18 Close.
Wheat—					
May	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	75⅝
July	76½	76½	75¾	76⅝	76⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 18 Close.
Pork—					
February	..	..	..	$13.60	$13.82
May	$14.00	$14.02	$13.97	14.00	14.02
Lard—					
February	..	..	..	7.40	7.37
May	7.42	..	..	7.45	7.42
Ribs—					
February	..	..	..	7.00	6.97
May	7.02	7.05	7.00	7.05	7.02

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 19.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent on call; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 62@63c. Bar silver, 61¾c. Mexican dollars, 47¾c.

New York, Feb. 19.—Wall street.—The tone of the speculation was very much confused and the movement of prices irregular at the opening. The steel stocks were especially unsettled, one or two of the common stocks scoring sharp rallies from yesterday's extreme depression and the Reading stocks and Southern Pacific strength. Federal Steel and Steel & Wire were heavy, the former losing a point and the eRading stocks and Southern Pacific were weak. National Tube common and Tin Plate shot up 3 points and Federal Steel preferred and Tennessee Coal 1½ each. Delaware & Hudson was up a point.

Wide and confusing fluctuations of the steel stocks was an unsettling influence. The opening depression in Federal Steel and Steel & Wire was not continued, and they recovered their losses. National Tube lost 4½ in all and Hoop pfd. got up 2 points. Meanwhile Federal Steel pfd. and Tin Plate pfd. broke sharply on profit taking.

Elsewhere weakness was general, particularly for Sugar, Brooklyn Transit, Western Union, Missouri Pacific and Burlington, which reacted 1@1½. Delaware & Hudson slumped 3¾. Nearing 11 o'clock there was renewed selling of the common issues of the steel companies. Tin Plate declining 3¼, National Tube 3, Steel & Wire, 1¾ and Federal Steel a point.

Support then appeared in the railroad quarter and the grangers, Pacifics and Trunk lines rallied strongly. Some of the steel stocks hardened, but their movement was feverish and uncertain. The volume of business fell away notably.

Buying of some of the high-priced less active stocks supported the general list for a while. Brooklyn Union Gas advanced 2 points and Pullman, Amalgamated Copper and Illinois Central rose 1¼ to 1½. Weakness cropped out among the southwestern railroads, Denver & Rio Grande, Texas & Pacific, Kansas & Texas pfd, Missouri Pacific, Wabash and St. Louis Southwestern declining 1 and 2 points below last night. Low prices of the morning were made by some of the leading railroads and specialties. Before midday there was a heavy demand for sugar which pulled it up over two points to 136¾ and strengthened the market all around.

Bonds were irregular with marked strength in Southern Pacific 4s and Central Pacific 3½s.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tob. Co.	116⅝	116⅝	115½	115¾
Am. Steel Wire	37	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
Am. Steel Wire com	50⅞	50⅞	[illegible]	48⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	135	137	134¼	136⅝
Atchison	58¼	58⅞	[illegible]	58⅞
Atchison pfd	89½	89⅞	[illegible]	87⅞
Am. Car & F. Co.	21½	21½	21	21
Am. Tin com	63⅞	63⅞	62	63⅞
Balt. & Ohio	90⅞	90⅞	89⅞	90
Brook. Rap. Trans.	78⅝	[illegible]	77⅞	78⅞
Burlington	146½	146⅝	144⅞	145⅞
Con. Tob. com	44⅞	44⅞	43	43⅞
Ches. & Ohio	39½	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞
C. I. L. com	21	21	20	20
Fed. Steel	48⅞	49¼	48	48⅞
F. Steel pref.	86½	87	84⅞	84⅞
Gen. Electric	206	208	204	206
Glucose	46	......	......	46
Hocking	47⅞	......	......	47
Hocking pref.	73	73¼	72⅞	73¼
L. and Nash	91⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91
Leather	12	12	12⅞	12⅞
Leather pref.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74¼
Clover Leaf	.....	12½	12	12¼
C. Leaf pref.	.....	39½	39¼	39½
Erie	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞
Manhattan	116⅞	117⅞	116	116⅞
Missouri Pac.	87½	87⅞	[illegible]	86⅞
Miss. K. & T.	58⅞	59⅞	[illegible]	62⅞
Nat. Tube Com.	62	64½	61⅞	62½
Nat. Tube pfd.	105½	......	......	106½
Nat. Steel Com.	44⅞	45	[illegible]	43
North Pac.	83¼	83¼	82½	83
North Pac. pfd.	86⅞	86⅞	[illegible]	86½
New York Cent.	144	144½	143⅞	143⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	20¼	......	......	19⅞
N. & W. Com.	47	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞
Ontario & West	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
Penna.	148⅞	149	148⅞	148⅞
Pacific Mail	40½	......	......	42
People's Gas Co.	100½	100½	99⅞	100¼
Reading com.	31½	31½	30	30¼
Rock Island	125¼	125¼	123⅞	124⅞
Rep. S. & I. C.	15	..	..	14½
So. Ry. pfd.	74½	74½	73⅞	74½
So. Ry. com.	22¼	22¼	21¼	21½
St. Paul	150¼	150⅝	148¼	149¼
Southern Pac.	44⅞	44⅞	42½	44
Tenn. C. & I.	60⅞	60⅞	56⅞	57½
Union Pac.	93⅞	94¼	92⅞	94
Union Pac. pfd.	88¼	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Wabash pfd.	30⅞	30⅞	29	29⅞
Western Union	88	88	86½	87
W. L. E.	21¼	21¼	20½	20⅞
Wab. B.	53⅞	53⅞	51⅞	52⅞

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 19.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade)—Hogs—Receipts, 12 cars; market lower. Mediums, $5.55@5.60; Yorkers, $5.50@5.55; heavy, $5.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 10 loads; market slow.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 19.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade)—Cattle—Receipts 3 cars; market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market 10c lower; all grades, $5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 12 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

M. C. Live Stock Yards Detroit, Feb. 19.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market:

Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.75; handy butchers' cattle, $3.75@4.10; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders dull, $1.90@3.60.

Milch cows active at $25.00@55.00; calves, lower at $4.50@7.00.

Sheep and lambs dull; prime lambs, $4.75@5.10; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light run trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.30@5.40; Yorkers, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $5.25@5.45; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Feb. 19.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 15 cars; market 5 cents lower; selling mixed at $5.40; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.75; closing steady.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market fairly steady; good prime steers, $4.90@6.00; poor to medium, $3.60@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.40; cows, $2.50@4.10; heifers, $2.50@4.35; canners, $1.75@2.45; bulls, $2.60@4.25; calves, $4.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.05; Texas grass steers, $3.30@3.90; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 35,000; to-morrow, 40,000; left over, 4,751; market steady, closing easier; top, $5.40; mixed and butchers, $5.20@5.37½; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.40; rough heavy, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.15@5.35; bulk of sales, $5.30@5.35.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Feb. 19.

Dairy products are firm, with Elgin marked up a cent to-day. Eggs continue weak. Poultry is very firm and higher. Quotations to-day are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 20c; No. 2 creamery, 19c; prints, creamery, 22c; packing stock 10c; fancy dairy, 13@14c; No. 2 dairy, 12@13c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 15c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per pound, 1¼c.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, per bu., $1.10; red Weathersfields, $1.10 per bu.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 25c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.05.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Butter active; creameries, 14@22c; dairies, 14@19c. Cheese fairly active; twins, 10¾@11c; cheddars, 10¾@11½c; daisies, 11@11½c. Eggs dull, loss, cases returned 15.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 19.—Butter firm at 22c. No offerings. Output for the week, 10,575 tubs.

COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 19.—The market opened firm and unchanged to 7 points higher on active covering and fair scattering demand, the basis for which was a bullish set of cables, public and private, from Liverpool and light port receipts. It became evident soon after the call that bull speculation was to figure prominently and shorts took advantage of this absence of outside support to oppose further improvement. Efforts were made to force values below the opening level while reports were circulated to the effect that spot markets were neglected and heavy, that plowing was being pushed in the more southerly portions of the belt, that fertilizer sales were increasing rapidly and that the situation at the mills was more discouraging than at any time of late.

But while these stories served to comfort oversold room traders, they failed to stimulate fresh selling of a short nature. Covering was active on all signs of weakness and many indications pointed to temporary unrest in bear circles. New Orleans was a moderate seller here after the opening.

Commission interests bought for profits and thereafter worked cautiously on the theory that higher prices were in order if even for a time only.

Cotton futures opened firm: Feb., $8.88; March, $8.84; April, $8.8[illegible]; May, $8.81; June, $8.80; July, $8.80; Aug., $8.65; Sept., $8.25; Oct., $7.89; Nov., $7.83.

Cotton spot closed quiet, 1-16 lower; mid ups, 9¼c; mid gulf, 9½c; sales, 210 bales.